

Mr Wilson wins compromise agreement after clash with French

Members of the European Economic Community reached agreement at their summit meeting in Brussels last night on the vexed question of Britain's contribution to the Community budget. A compromise formula was achieved shortly after 8 pm,

but details were delayed by a translation difficulty. Earlier in the day, Britain and France clashed sharply on the question, which constitutes an important part of Labour's efforts to renegotiate EEC membership terms.

Harsh words over differences on budget

Charles Hargrove, Dec 10
The final session of the second day of the Paris summit, the heads of state and government and their foreign ministers, were making a determined effort to hammer out a compromise formula for the contribution of the British to the Community budget.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing said there was a problem at the heart of the British demand for a reduction of membership fees rather than acknowledge the use of the conference on the original timetable to produce agreement. Elysée spokesman said at 8.30 pm that this had been reached in the end, but that there were difficulties in translation of the passage of the compromise dealing with the conference.

The final session at the Quai d'Orsay did not begin until 4.30 pm, though Mr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, had insisted yesterday that he wanted to be away by 5 pm. Energy together with Britain's budgetary contribution, proved as expected the hardest nut for the Nine to crack. On the first point, the conference was moving towards some compromise between French insistence on a dialogue of producers and consumers, and American insistence (backed by the other eight Community members) that the consumers should first coordinate their position.

France, it seems, would agree to a meeting of consumer countries first, though not to joining the international energy agency—in return for the backing of its partners for an early tripartite conference of consumers, producers, and developing countries, in the lines suggested by Mr Giscard d'Estaing at his last press conference in October.

The heads of government were also ready to accept that on this basis the French President might meet President Ford at Martigues at the end of this week as the spokesman of the Community on energy.

Until the end of the conference Britain was casting itself in the role of the country hard to please. British sources continued to speak in terms of eight isolated one, with France firmly isolated in its opposition to an acceptable formula for revision of Britain's budget contribution.

saying at this point: "If that, Mr President, is the definitive view of the Community, then we see no hope whatsoever of successful negotiations." There was in fact general recognition that Britain's budgetary contribution might give rise to a problem, but the French delegation and some others continued to insist that this was still a hypothetical question which would be dealt with when it arose.

Other delegations felt that there were grounds for working out a compromise formula at once. Both the Italian and Belgian proposed formulas substantially the same, which the British said were unacceptable but went in the right direction. They involved asking the Commission to work out a practical proposal to avert situations which were unacceptable for the economic development of a member country, by involving a transfer of resources which would aggravate its balance of payments difficulties.

It was accepted by all the Nine that this "corrective mechanism" in the Italian wording could not apply to that part of the Community's own resources—customs duties and farm levies, which were automatic. They could apply only to that portion of a country's share of the Community budget, which could properly be regarded as a national contribution, namely the 1 per cent of VAT turned over to it.

Acceptance of this distinction, which had not been made in Paris before, was an important contribution by President Giscard d'Estaing to the search for a compromise.

Mr Wilson, this morning repeated the seven points of Britain's renegotiation position contained in his Saturday speech to Labour mayors.

Herr Schmidt thought it allayed a lot of fears. The dramatic question of past weeks—would Britain stay in or get out?—seemed to be a thing of the past, he said. It would be in the interest of the Community and of Britain to adopt a positive attitude to the budget problem, and enable Britain to stay in.

Both Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, had been calm and cooperative in the discussions, according to German sources. The German aim of a strengthening of the Community's institutions had been largely achieved.

Britain proved much more forthcoming yesterday than its stand in recent weeks had led its partners to expect, on the issues both of majority voting and of direct elections to the European Parliament.

On the first, Britain was satisfied by the reaffirmation of the validity of the Luxembourg compromise of 1966 which safeguards a member country's vital interests.

On the second, Britain did not want to stand in the way of agreement by its partners to make direct elections operative by 1980, merely recording its position that it could not be committed on this point until renegotiation was completed.

The agreement of heads of government on European regional aid, first decided in principle two years ago at the previous Paris summit, is a substantial step forward.

It will benefit not only Italy, which will receive the lion's share of 40 per cent of the total of £500m, but also Ireland, but also Britain, which will obtain 28 per cent.

Spain's commentary, page 6
Major progress without political will, page 21

Reform of contempt law urged in report

The law of contempt of court "contains uncertainties which impede and restrict reasonable freedom of speech", Lord Justice Phillimore's Committee on Contempt of Court says in a report published yesterday.

The law, the most controversial aspect of which is its restriction on press comment about pending civil and criminal court cases, "falls short of the certainty it ought to have", it states.

The law should be amended to allow as much freedom of speech as is consistent with maintaining the citizen's rights to a fair and unimpeded system of justice and protecting the orderly administration of the law.

But one of the committee's main recommendations, that press comment on a pending civil case should be restricted only when it has been set down in a trial, is challenged by Mr Robin Day, a member of the committee.

In a dissenting note in which he mentions writs issued against newspapers over alleged leaks involving some of Mr Wilson's associates, and *The Sunday Times* thalidomide case, Mr Day argues that the press should be free to comment on pending civil court cases until one or two weeks before the trial.

The case would then appear in a "sub judice list" and would be subject to the law of contempt.

Mr Day emphasizes that he agrees with the committee's view that contempt law should be strictly and clearly applied in criminal cases. "I have on wish to see imported into this country... the horror of trial by press, television and radio", he writes.

The report proposes that any conduct intended to pervert or obstruct the course of justice should be dealt with as contempt of court only if the proceedings have not been concluded. Normally, however, it should be dealt with as a criminal offence unless there are compelling reasons for urgency. Examples of such cases are attempts to bribe or threaten witnesses or jurors.

A publication should be liable under contempt law "only if it creates a risk that the course of justice will be seriously impeded or prejudiced".

Major reforms needed, page 5
Leading article, page 17

Pound sinks to lowest level ever as confusion mounts over future of oil payments to Arabs

By Maurice Curran and Melvyn Westlake
The pound fell to its lowest level ever yesterday against the world's other major currencies, amid mounting confusion over the future structure of the international oil pricing and payments system.

With the Bank of England stepping into foreign exchange markets to support the pound, intense eleven-hour diplomatic activity was taking place to ensure that tomorrow's meeting in Vienna of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will not produce new strains on the international monetary system.

Yesterday, Opec's economic commission met unexpectedly ahead of Thursday's gathering of Arab oil ministers. Afterwards, sources said that, besides proposals for a new pricing system, the agenda would include the European summit for a world conference of the main oil producing and consuming nations.

The attitudes of both Iran and Saudi Arabia are vital influences on the new oil pricing arrangements for the new year. Since Sunday, Mr Denzil Dore, the Chancellor, has been in Saudi Arabia pressing on its government the need for full cooperation in "recycling" surplus revenues back to industrialized countries affected by the fivefold rise in oil prices in the past 12 months.

Last night, Saudi Arabian oil negotiators, led by Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, "recessed" talks in London on the full nationalization of the Arabian oil consortium in order to concentrate on the Vienna meeting. The Shaikh said he would be seeking to reduce the impact of oil prices, with the objective of a cut.

The sudden deterioration in the sterling exchange rate yesterday appeared to be directly related to the nationalization talks. The pound slumped overnight in New York after rumours that, under the takeover proposals, the pound would no longer be used alongside the dollar for making oil payments. Other Arab countries are closely following the Arabian negotiations, as they will set the pace for their future schemes to amend present participation deals.

At the end of trading last night, the pound stood at \$2.3240 to show a fall of 1.15 cents. The pound's "effective depreciation" rate against the key currencies (since December, 1971) worsened from 20.6 to 21 per cent—the weakest level ever recorded.

The feeling in Whitehall was one of irritation rather than alarm at this deterioration, stemming from the Arabian rumours, which have not been confirmed. The phasing out of sterling as a currency for oil settlements has been in progress for some months, and Whitehall advisers see no reason for this movement to reduce the steady inflow of Arab money into London.

However, sterling has benefited from what is technically called "the inertia effect", the automatic placing of sterling receipts in London. There are suggestions that Kuwait would also prefer to receive payment for oil bills in dollars, but the situation is unlikely to be clarified until after tomorrow's OPEC meeting when methods for a single crude pricing system to replace the present diverse arrangements, with national posted prices, are to be thrashed out. One of the immediate causes of the decline in sterling has been the sale of currency by one or more American oil companies, who, it is being suggested, had earlier purchased pounds for forward settlements, but revised the requirement to dollars.

Heads of Exxon, Texaco, Mobil Oil, and Standard Oil of California, attended yesterday's London talks on the nationalization of their consortium, Aramco. It was said after the adjournment that there was no impasse and a lot of detailed work needed to be done before an agreement could be concluded.

Last night Mr Clifton C. Garvin, the president of Exxon, said that he was unaware of any request by Saudi Arabia that all its future oil receipts should be made in dollars rather than a mixture of sterling and dollars. Mr Garvin told Reuters: "I can honestly say I am not aware of any such Saudi demand."

Miners to press for £30 a week more

By Paul Rutledge
Labour Editor

On the casting vote of Mr Michael McGahey, the union's vice-president, yesterday's miners' leaders agreed to demand their backs on the social contract for a pay claim that would cost the industry at least £400m.

That withering snub to the TUC was delivered by the negotiating team of the National Union of Mineworkers, a few hours after they had been asked by the General Council to abide by its guidelines on wage restraint.

With two leading moderates absent through illness, Mr Gormley, the national president, and Mr Len Clarke, Nottinghamshire area president, the miners' negotiating committee led 6-6 on a wages resolution from the militant Scottish area, which called for immediate consolidation of threshold money into basic rates and an interim rise of £12.50 a week for all 270,000 miners, backdated to November 1, to be followed by a further £13.10 a week in three months, that would give all pitmen £30 a week more, and cost the industry between £400m and £500m a year, leading to cost price increases of about a third.

Mr McGahey, who is president of the Scottish area and the left's chief strategist on the NUM executive, broke the voting deadlock by using his casting vote in favour of his own area's militant posture. The claim has still to be endorsed by the national executive tomorrow and the moderate camp will strive to revert to a demand for unspecified "substantial" increases. Their chances of success were rated last night as not good.

The miners' militant stand is likely to be the subject of anxious debate at today's meeting of the TUC Economic Committee, whose senior members yesterday morning met the miners' negotiators, asked about the industry's wages situation, and reminded the union of its obligation under the social contract to observe pay restraint.

The parlous state of the social contract was underlined yesterday when leaders of the General and Municipal Workers, the 860,000-member union, most loyal to the Government felt it necessary to remind their negotiators that they should ask for no more than the TUC formula to maintain the value of pay packets at their present level.

The GMWU executive expressed concern over forecasts of unemployment and inflation next year, and ordered a detailed report on the prospects for industries where the union has members. In the meantime, Mr David Bassett, its general secretary, will send a circular to negotiators reasserting that negotiations should be based on the social contract. Officials will be advised that the emphasis must be on maintaining earnings and jobs during 1975, rather than winning spectacular money settlements.

Wilbur Mills withdrawal

Washington, Dec 10.—Mr Wilbur Mills, a Democrat from Arkansas, will step down as chairman of the House of Representatives Ways and Means committee, Mr Carl Albert, the Speaker, said today.

Mr Mills, who is 65, has had unavourable publicity about his relationship with Miss Faone Foxe, an Argentine stripper. He was admitted to hospital last week and told Mr Albert that his health prevented him from seeking the chairmanship again.

—Reuter.

10 offices seized with rockets

By Correspondent

Dec 10

Offices of the Pales-
tine Liberation Organization were hit by rockets almost simultaneously yesterday, causing damage to two men slightly. The PLO office in Lebanon, the research centre and the department occupied homeland, which are offshoots of All three offices are in populated areas. The pattern was followed in three attacks. The described as each a 15 were placed in boxes on top of cars with time devices. The PLO office in Lebanon, the research centre and the department occupied homeland, which are offshoots of All three offices are in populated areas. The pattern was followed in three attacks. The described as each a 15 were placed in boxes on top of cars with time devices. The PLO office in Lebanon, the research centre and the department occupied homeland, which are offshoots of All three offices are in populated areas. The pattern was followed in three attacks. The described as each a 15 were placed in boxes on top of cars with time devices.



Three's a crowd for Edmann, the Cambridge forward, as the ball goes Oxford's way in the university match. Report, page 12.

Nato 'shot down' its own planes during exercise

More than 60 Nato aircraft were "shot down" by their own side in a recent aerial exercise because they were using different systems of communication. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton, chairman of the Nato Military Committee, told the defence ministers in Brussels yesterday that the exercise had shown the need for standardization of equipment and armaments among Nato nations.

Page 6

Imprisoned pickets

Pressure to release two jailed pickets is expected to increase with yesterday's announcement that the Prime Minister will meet the TUC tomorrow to discuss the issue of the pickets. Mr Wilson will repeat that it is a matter for the Home Secretary's prerogative, our Political Staff writes.

Page 2

French jockeys held

A French horse racing scandal grew yesterday when three jockeys: Jean-Pierre Record, Jean-Paul Cirabegna and Jean-Pierre Paillegon, were charged with fixing races. Pierre Costes, a champion jockey, was similarly charged on Monday.

Rhodesia talks hope

The African National Council is optimistic that talks to resolve the Rhodesian settlement problem may soon be resumed—with the aim of finding a fresh starting point for negotiations. Each side had stated its position and it now remained to see where compromise can be made and concessions given.

Page 8

Pensions surprise

A proposed change of investment status for pension funds, enabling them to put their money into building societies on the same basis as other corporate bodies and reclaim tax paid, provided the only element of surprise in the Finance Bill published yesterday. But an immediate flow of pension fund money into the building societies is not foreseen.

Page 19

An Ethiopian tragedy

Hopes in Ethiopia for liberty and democracy, so high earlier this year, have disappeared under the iron-fisted rule of the military junta. A chance to give the country a popular government appears to have been missed. Failure to solve old problems and the pressure of new ones have increased fears of civil war.

Page 9

Jobs for graduates

Next year is expected to be good for job hunters from universities. Companies have been showing a wary optimism on recruitment despite the economic gloom. The universities' agency predicts that there will be 6,000 vacancies.

Page 4

Ulster counterfeits: Forged news sheets, ostensibly backing the IRA but in fact condemning them, have been circulated in Roman Catholic areas of Belfast by The Gloucestershire Regiment

2

Special constables: Inquiry into 30,000 strong force after regular police voice fears on employment

4

Stockholm: Nobel prize for 1970 is presented to Alexander Solzhenitsyn in ceremony delayed for four years

6

Washington: Oil company executive is implicated by Watergate special prosecutor in accusations about illegal election gifts

18

Canterbury appeal: Dr Coggan yesterday launched a £3.5m rescue appeal for Canterbury Cathedral.

18

Motor industry: Mr Wilson was urged yesterday to convene a special conference to discuss the current crisis

19

Football: Ipswich 1, Norwich 2; Middlesbrough 3, Leicester 0.

18

Leath to buy er yacht

It said yesterday that Lord Leath, in which to compete for the Cup for Britain.

Page 2

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Leath to buy er yacht

Our hotel. The fastest way to South Africa.

The airline that treats you as a grand hotel treats you.

Blue Diamond Service, Gold Medallion Service. Less seats, less people, more space, more kitchens, more looms, more service, more everything, even a maître d'hôtel.

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One of the more remarkable features of this £5000 car is that it won't end up costing you £6000.

If you're in the market for a £5000 car, we'd like to offer you a few words of warning.

That £5000 can turn into £6000 before you've put the key in the ignition.

And that's only a conservative estimate. It could be closer to £6500.

We're not suggesting there's anything sinister going on in the motor trade.

But we are suggesting that the price of so called 'optional extras' on many cars is nothing short of frightening.

The Fiat 130 saloon isn't one of them.

List price (including Car Tax + VAT)	Fiat 130 Saloon £4999	Mercedes Benz 280E £4886	BMW 3.0SA £5301
Automatic Transmission	Standard	£245	Standard
Power Assisted Steering	Standard	£153	£212
Electric Windows	Standard	£292	£239
Metallic Paint	Standard	£290	£139
Tinted Glass	Standard	£67	£69
Alloy Wheels	Standard	£443	-
Head Restraints	Standard	Standard	Standard

Prices as verified with Mercedes Benz, BMW & Fiat. The items referred to above are not intended as a complete listing of features available. Fiat price does not include delivery and number plates.

Remarkable.

What do you expect for £5000?

For this not inconsiderable sum, we believe you should expect, and get, a fully equipped car at the very least.

Some manufacturers don't seem to share this view.

BMW for instance, will ask you to part with no less than an extra £239 for a 3.0SA with electric windows. Yet another £212 for power steering.



What would you prefer to pay for a set of 5 alloy wheels. £443? Or nothing?

Mercedes Benz ask up to a staggering £443 for a set of 5 alloy wheels on the 280E. And so on.

You'll see from our chart just how much you can pay for driving in the lap of luxury.

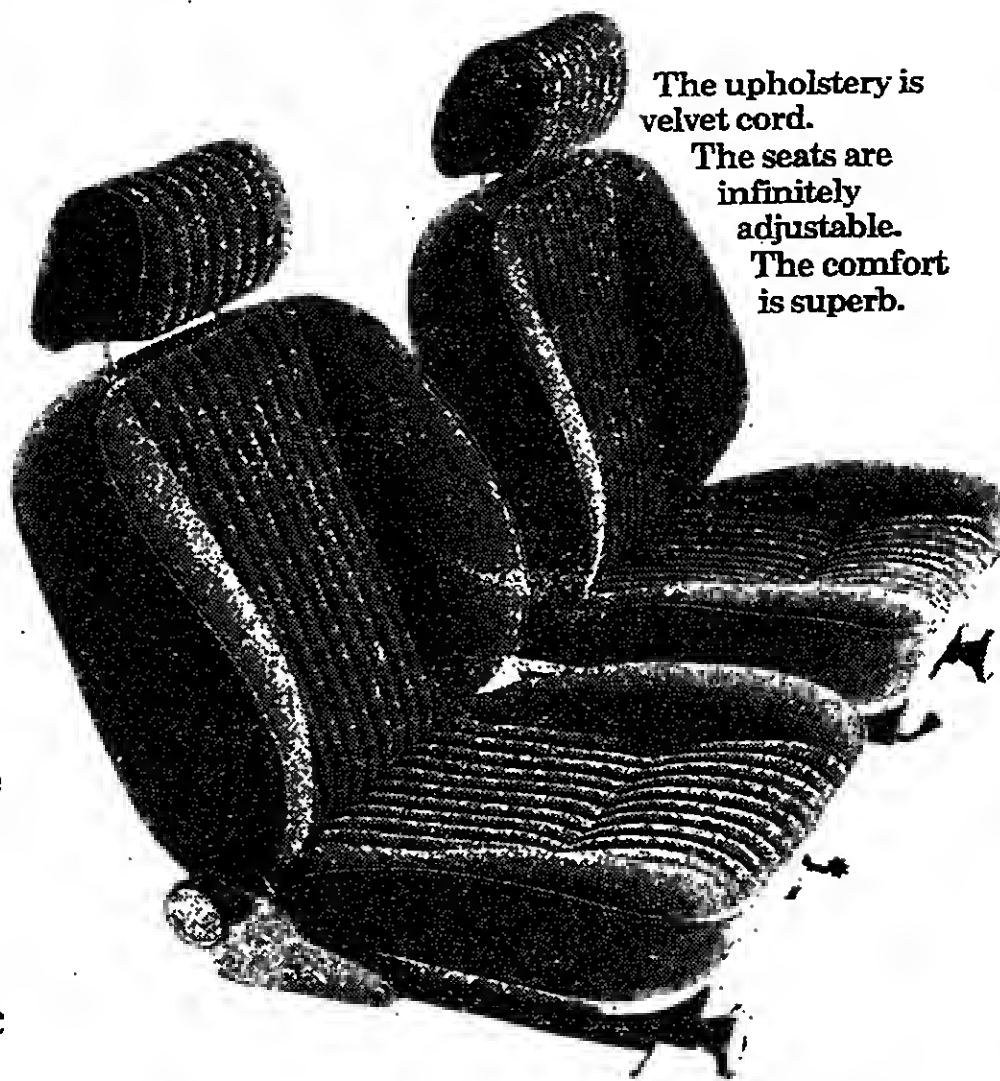
You'll also see that on a Fiat 130, these optional extras are neither optional nor extra.

They're standard.

The 130 Project

Naturally, we're not going to try and convince you that an impressive package of standard equipment is justification for spending £5000 on a Fiat.

There are one or two important facts you should know.



The upholstery is velvet cord.

The seats are infinitely adjustable. The comfort is superb.

The 130 is the direct result of a unique project initiated some years ago in Turin.

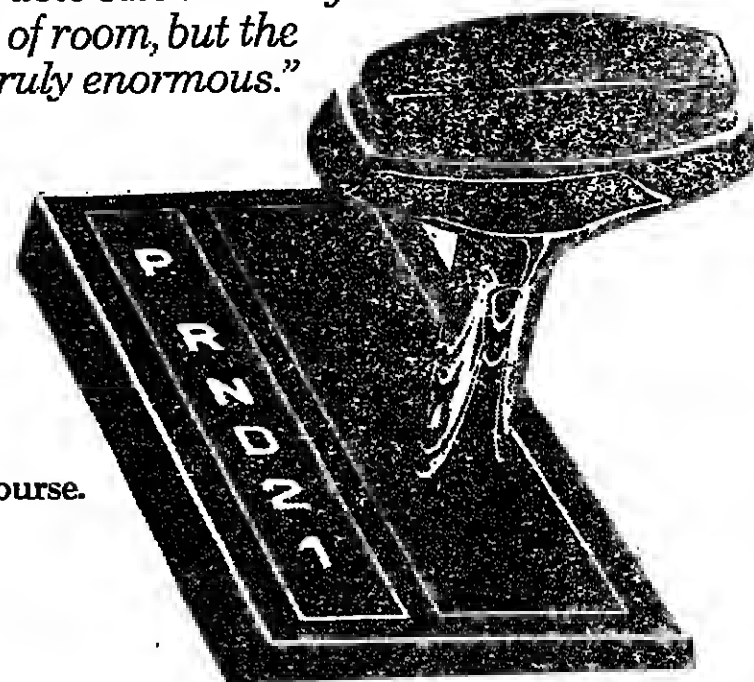
The aim of the project was to create a totally different kind of car regardless of development costs.

Our top engineers and designers were given a completely free hand.

The results, predictably enough, were outstanding.

Autocar had this to say:

"Seldom have we encountered such excellent handling in a car of this size. Its superbly balanced feel inspires tremendous confidence.... The 130's simple lines belie its considerable size. Not only is there a vast amount of room, but the boot is truly enormous."



Of course.

They went on to say:

"We advise all those who are in the market for this class of car to give the 130 careful consideration."

Only a few

Having said all that, it would be unfair to say there's a 130 saloon for everyone who wants one.

Of the comparatively small number produced in Turin, an even smaller number have been assigned to this country.

If we've whetted your appetite, we'll be delighted to arrange for a test drive at your office, home, club or wherever within a matter of days.

Peter Sandringham and his department are at this moment awaiting your call on 01-568 0718.



130 Operational Centre, Fiat (England) Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middx. TW8 9DJ.



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PHILLIMORE REPORT

Contempt
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Correspondent

de-ranking proposals

y and liberalize the law

npt of court have been

by the Phillimore com-

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committee, whose chair-

Lord Justice Phillimore,

earlier this year, makes

mer of recommendations

ing the freedom of the

to publish facts and com-

on legal proceedings.

suggests a new definition

test for contempt, speci-

the time periods within

contempt can arise, and

possible defences. It has,

rejected the establish-

of a defence of public

ity.

report proposes a num-

ber of changes to the proce-

dure governing contempt pro-

ceedings and to the sentencing

of judges.

calls for an inquiry into

the most striking

de of which was in the

murder case of the press

witnesses in a criminal

case for their stories.

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a footnote, the commit-

tee to the case of Mc-

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st Worker the names of

1 blackmail victims re-

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Test would be whether justice is put at risk

The following is a summary of

the report's conclusions and

recommendations:

1. The law of contempt in England

and Wales and in Scotland is

required as a means of

(a) maintaining the rights of

the citizen to a fair and unimped-

ed system of justice; and

(b) protecting the orderly adminis-

tration of the law.

2. The operation of the law of

contempt should be confined to

circumstances where the achieve-

ment of its objectives requires

the application of a swift and

certain procedure.

3. In England the law of con-

tempt, especially as it affects the

press, should be the same in Eng-

land and Wales and in Scotland

as far as procedural differences

allow.

4. The law as it stands contains

uncertainties which impede and

restrict reasonable freedom of

speech. It should be amended

and clarified by statute so as to

allow maximum freedom of speech

as consistent with the achievement

of the objective set out in con-

clusion 1.

5. One area of uncertainty concerns

the period of operation of the law

of contempt, as to whether publi-

cations are at risk when publi-

cations are imminent and if so, what

period that expression covers.

Recommendations:

6. Any conduct, including publi-

cation as described in recommen-

dation 5, which is intended to per-

vert or obstruct the course of

justice in particular proceedings

should continue to be capable of

being treated as contempt of

court, but only if the preced-

ents in question have started and

have not yet been finally settled

or concluded. However, such con-

duct should normally be dealt with

as a criminal offence unless there

are compelling reasons requiring

it to be dealt with as contempt

of court by means of summary

contempt procedures.

7. A publication, as described in

the following recommendation,

should be subject to the law of

contempt if it creates a risk of

serious prejudice (whether inten-

tionally or not); but this strict

liability should not apply to other

conduct and should apply to pub-

lications only in accordance with

recommendations 5-16 below.

8. For the purposes of recommen-

dations 7 and 9-16 a publication

should be defined as any speech,

writing, broadcast or other com-

munication, in whatever form,

which is addressed to the public

at large.

9. A publication should give rise

to strict liability in the law of

contempt only if it creates a risk

that the course of justice will be

seriously impeded or prejudiced.

A definition on these lines should be

provided by statute.

10. Where the proceedings in ques-

tion are criminal, strict liability

for publications should only

apply—

(i) in England and Wales, when

the case has been set down for

trial;

(ii) in Scotland, when proof of

guilt has been ordered; or

(iii) in other civil proceedings,

the equivalent stage.

11. Strict liability for publications

should cease to operate when a

verdict has been returned and sen-

tence pronounced or judgment

given, or an equivalent order or

decree made or given, if in a jury

trial a jury fails to agree, the law

should continue to apply until it is

clear that no retrial is to be

ordered. In the event of a new

trial being ordered, the law should

again apply from the date when

the new trial is ordered.

12. The defence of innocent publi-

cation and distributing provided

by section 11 of the Administration

of Justice Act, 1960, should be

retained, with such modifications

as will be necessary if our recom-

mendations are implemented, for

England and Wales, and should

be extended to Scotland.

13. It should be a defence to an

allegation of contempt to show

that the publication was a fair and

accurate report of legal proceed-

ings in open court published con-

temporaneously and in good faith.

14. It should be a defence to an

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15. It should be a defence to an

allegation of contempt to show

that the publication was a fair and

accurate report of legal proceed-

ings in open court published con-

temporaneously and in good faith.

16. A defence that a publication

is for the public benefit should not

be introduced into the law of

contempt.

17. The existing law governing

editorial and corporate respon-

sibility for publications should be

retained, with necessary modifi-

cations in regard to broadcasting

and television organizations.

18. In Scotland, it should continue

to be a contempt of court to pub-

lish the content of the written

statements before the record is

closed.

19. It should also be provided by

statute that bringing influence or

pressure to bear upon a party to

proceedings shall not be held to

be a contempt unless it amounts

to intimidation or unlawful threats

to his person, property or reputa-

tion.

20. It should no longer be a con-

tempt to take or threaten reprisals

against a witness or juror after the

conviction of legal proceedings

with the intention of punishing him

for his part in them. Instead,

such conduct should be made an

indictable offence, with provision

for the victim to recover compensa-

tion for any loss or damage he

may have suffered.

21. "Scandalizing the court"

should cease to be part of the law

of contempt. Instead, it should be

made an indictable offence both in

England and Wales and in Scot-

land to defame a judge in such a

way as to bring the administration

of justice into disrepute. Proof

that the allegations were true and

that publication was for the public

benefit should be a defence. In

England and Wales this offence

should be made a branch of the law

of criminal libel.

22. All distinctions between

"civil" and "criminal" con-

tempt in England and Wales

should be abolished, and in par-

ticular:—

(a) all rules which confer privilege

from process for "civil" as

opposed to "criminal" contempt

of court should be abolished. Par-

liament may wish to review the

parliamentary aspects of these

rules;

(b) the rule that waiver by an

aggrieved party in civil proceed-

ings automatically relieves the con-

tempt of liability should be

abolished. The power of the courts

to order that a breach of an order

be reported to it should be con-

firmed;

(c) all commitments to prison for

contempt should be for fixed

terms;

(d) the rules as to execution of

process in civil contempt should

be brought into line with those for

criminal contempt;

(e) exercise of the royal preroga-

tive of mercy should not be advised

in any case of contempt;

(f) the practice of the courts in

requiring a breach of a court order

to be proved beyond reasonable

doubt should be confirmed.

23. Certain Rules of the Supreme

Court which provide for commit-

tal in the event of breaches of specific

WEST EUROPE

Britain to be among main beneficiaries of EEC regional fund

From Roger Berthoud
Paris, Dec 10

Today's agreement at the EEC summit to set up a regional development fund should help to remove one of the main sources of bitterness from the centre of Community affairs.

The fund agreed today will be a 1,300m units of account (about £542m) for the first three years beginning on January 1. This compares with the European Commission's March compromise of 1,400m units. But today's figure also included 150m units from the EEC's agricultural fund. The Commission's original suggestion which Mr Heath's government then considered inadequate, was 2,225m units (£1,000m).

The main beneficiaries of the fund, taking population into account, will be the Italians, with 40 per cent of the total (about \$216m over three years); the Irish, with 6.5 per cent (€33m); and the British, with 28 per cent (£151m). According to informal calculations here, this would give Britain a net gain of £72m over three years if Britain's rising scale of contributions was deducted.

It was agreed that 3300m units of account should be disbursed next year and 500m in each of the following two years. With a large number of important details remaining to be worked out, the fund's start is likely to become operational until well into the new year.

Both the Irish and the Italian Governments had made agreements on an adequate fund a precondition of attendance at the summit; the Germans, the main potential contributors, remained reluctant to accept one.

Even after last week's broad acceptance by the foreign ministers of a Commission-style fund, the French were continuing to push for a smaller fund restricted to Ireland and Italy.

In fact the French spokesman emphasized today that the existence of the regional fund involved full acceptance of the EEC's rules on competition, with control of certain national aids by the Brussels Commission. A suggestion by Mr Wilson that Britain would be prepared neither to subscribe to nor benefit from the fund if this would be helpful was not considered in the end.

Italian former ministers accused over pensions

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Dec 10

A Rome investigating magistrate has passed to Parliament a series of accusations against seven former ministers for responsibility in allegedly fraudulent augmentation of individual civil servants' pensions and severance rights.

The charges arise out of a decree issued in June, 1972, which offered high pensions and redundancy pay for civil servants of a certain rank and above who agreed to go before retiring age. The object was

to allow promotions to bring new blood into the higher echelons of Italy's somewhat rigid civil service.

More than 10,000 took the opportunity of early retirement. According to the accusations, such a figure was reached because some civil servants were promoted several grades in a matter of days so that they could retire with a generous sum and pension.

A parliamentary committee will now be called on to decide whether proceedings should be opened against the seven

65,000 extra chances of winning the 'the fat one'

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Dec 10

With tickets beginning to run out for the world's biggest lottery, the Spanish Government this week put on sale another 65,000 tickets and boosted the total prize money to a record £73m.

The draw for the annual Christmas lottery, which Spaniards call "El Gordo" ("the fat one"), is scheduled for December 21. With the newly added series of tickets, it offers 224,869 cash prizes, including 21 top prizes worth £572,000 each, and all tax-free.

The average player's chances of winning anything at all are about one in seven, but the total pay-off amounts to about 70 per cent of the gross lottery

sale. There are 21 series of 65,000 numbered tickets, and each ticket costs about £76. However, most Spaniards buy a fractional ticket representing one-tenth or less of a whole number. The one-tenth share, or decimo, is priced at about £7.60, and it entitles its owner to one-tenth of any prize money won by the whole number to which the decimo corresponds.

Winners have no trouble collecting, not even those who win staggering sums. Any authorized lottery shop will pay off winners on the presentation of their whole ticket or decimo. Winners of big prizes usually go to the national lottery administration office, or if they prefer to remain anonymous, have a bank collect their winnings.

British and French appear at loggerheads in community summit
Heavyweight contest or shadow-boxing?From David Spanier
Paris, Dec 10

Oh, oo! Not again! Surely the old Anglo-French distrust is not blossoming again, like some ghastly kind of bindweed you can never get rid of, however deeply you dig at its roots?

Surely all the good spade-work done by Mr Heath and M Pompidou to remove Anglo-French misunderstandings, and all the convivial hospitality dispensed by Sir Christopher Soames when he was ambassador in Paris, have not been squandered away?

Half-way through this summit meeting of the Nine, one began to fear the worst. The British and the French were at loggerheads again, President Giscard d'Estaing was saying that the British proposals on changing the European Community's budget were entirely

unacceptable. Mr Wilson said that, if this was France's last word, then there was no hope whatever of a successful negotiation.

Frankly, one just cannot believe it. The explanation must be a desire to stage a coup de théâtre, for the British Prime Minister to be seen doing battle with the French, fighting for British interests, &c, etc, to make the final agreement seem all the more valuable and well won.

The trouble is that, although the issue of the budget itself is in reality a minor one, involving relatively small amounts of money, it seems to engage deep emotions on either side.

One must suppose that common sense prevails, even in a summit meeting. The regional development fund was agreed

and Britain will play a full part in it. That is something to be good.

On the budget, the British have a case for reform. Most of the Community recognize it. What the French fear—and this is where the old mistrust rears its ugly head again—is that the British want to evade the rules, and instead of "buying European" so to speak, will revert to a non-European policy.

The test of this summit will be if a formula is agreed, however vague or unsatisfactory, which will enable the Commission in Brussels to work out some safeguard in case Britain should find itself paying too much.

Britain wants to base this safeguard on its gross domestic product, so that if its budget contribution is well above its proportion of Community

wealth, it will get a refund. The French argue that the budget is made up of certain elements which cannot be changed, such as customs receipts and farm levies, but there is nevertheless a possibility of changing other elements in it to take account of British needs. It is a theoretical, doctrinal argument, because it is not yet established that the case for a refund will apply in practice.

If the summit gives the Commission a mandate to work out a solution, then surely a solution will be found. It may or may not include the British reference to gross domestic product, but it could still give the desired answer. The point is that once this negotiation is started, the technicians can certainly resolve it, and Britain can then leave Anglo-French rivalries where they belong—to a past when Europe was divided.

1970 Nobel prize presented to Solzhenitsyn

Stockholm, Dec 10.—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian writer, was finally presented with his 1970 Nobel prize for literature today at a ceremony shrouded by Soviet black diplomats. He received his gold medal from King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden.

About 1,800 people, including royalty, scientists and scholars, who gathered to the richly-decorated Stockholm concert hall saw the medallion being presented to Mr Solzhenitsyn, who was expelled from the Soviet Union last year.

Mr Mikhail Yakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador, and the envoys of five East European countries and Cuba ignored invitations to attend the prize giving and banquet, which is Stockholm's most glittering social event.

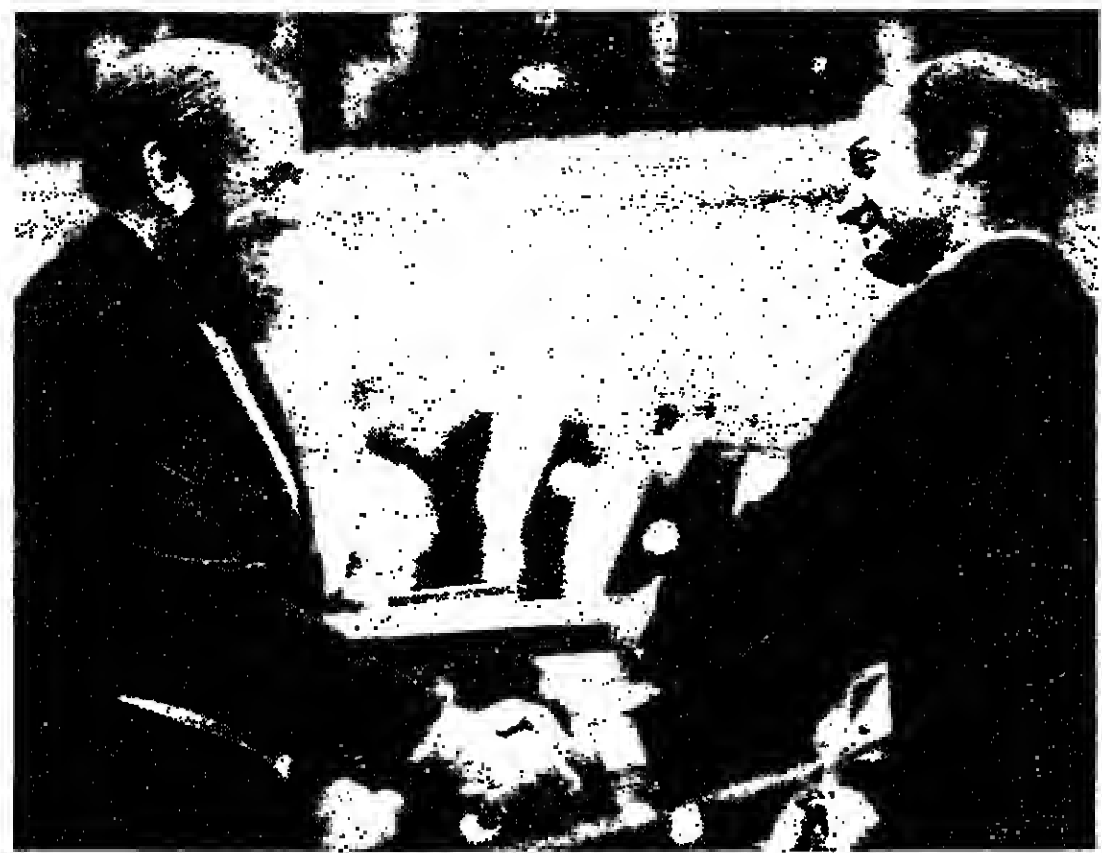
The King also presented eminent scientists from Britain, America and Belgium with their awards.

The 1974 winners came first, Mr Solzhenitsyn taking the position of a special guest behind. Wearing evening dress like all Nobel laureates, he walked into the hall side by side with Dr Karl Ragnar Gierow, the secretary of the Nobel Foundation.

The writer placed his hand on his heart in a gesture of appreciation as the King gave him the medal. His wife, Natalya, clearly moved by the occasion, joined in the round of applause.

Dr Gierow said that "in this world of ours, truth is not always greeted with pure pleasure". But he hoped the day was not far off when frontiers were merely lines on the map.

Your presence here today doesn't mean frontiers have at last been abolished. You are now



King Carl XVI Gustaf (right) presenting the 1970 Nobel prize to Mr Solzhenitsyn.

on this side of a border that still exists. But the spirit of your writings and the driving force of your work opens all frontiers". Dr Gierow told Mr Solzhenitsyn.

Of the 10 prize-winners in the sciences and literature for 1974 three came from Britain, three from the United States, although only one was born there, and one from Belgium, while Sweden accounted for an unprecedented number of three laureates.

Professor Anthony Hewish of Britain, the joint winner of the £50,000 kronor (£55,000) physics prize, with his colleague, Sir Martin Ryle, the Astronomer Royal, was the first to receive his medallion. He also received that of Sir Martin, who was

unable to attend because of illness.

The two British scientists were praised for their "epoch-making" contribution to the new science of radio astronomy. Professor Hewish, discoverer of the pulsars, smiled as a magnified sound recording of these radio signals from the stars was played into the hall.

Professor Albert Claude, a Belgian-American, Professor George Palade of the United States and Professor Christian de Duve of Belgium, were described as largely responsible for the new subject of cell biology.

Professor Paul Flory of Stanford University, the sole winner of the chemistry prize, was praised for his work in molecular science.

Afterwards came Sweden's joint 1974 literature prize-winners, Harry Martinson and Eyvind Johnson, and finally the two winners in economic science, Professor Friedrich von Hayek and Professor Gunnar Myrdal—Reuter and AP.

Oslo, Dec 10.—Both lyrical and jocular "shame on you" and applause greeted King Olav and the royal family as they arrived here for the traditional Nobel peace prize ceremony.

The prize-winners, Mr Eisaku Sato, a former Japanese Prime Minister, and Mr Sean MacBride, a former Foreign Minister of Ireland, avoided the demonstrators by entering the university building in central Oslo through a back door to accept their awards.

Paris police want better working conditions

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Dec 10

The Paris policemen are discontented with their lot—pay, work conditions, the public's frequent animosity, and how they are employed by the authorities.

The biggest of their professional organizations, the non-political Autonomie Police Federation led by M Gérard Monate, today launched its first demonstration. Devised to remain strictly within the law as the police cannot strike, it is meant to signal clearly to M Pompidou, the Minister of the Interior, and the public at large that their patience is running out.

By this afternoon 4,000 policemen from the Paris region had gone solemnly to sign a petition to the minister at union headquarters, dressed in civilian clothes and before going on the beat.

A Paris policeman with

several years in the force earns on average 3,000 francs (about £280) a month. One of the pay demands is for an extra 400 francs a month for those who have to travel long distances.

Faced with a rising crime wave, they are demanding an increase in the capital's force of 23,000 policemen, pointing out that some new suburbs with 50,000 inhabitants have only nine policemen on duty at night.

But the most serious side of the problem is police discontent with the way they are employed. It was brought into the open today by the second biggest police body, the General Police Union which complained about the "parisian" use of the force. "We are brought out to intimidate when we ought to be employed to give the public a sense of security", it said.

"We want a police force which is modern, new style and above all preventive", signatories of the petition today said.

Nato 'shot down' owl planes in exercise

From Henry Stanhope
Brussels, Dec 10

More than 60 Nato aircraft were "shot down" by their own side in a recent naval exercise because their systems of communication were different. Nearly half the total aircraft involved in one of the two opposing forces in the mock battle were lost.

This story of the exercise which went wrong was told to Nato defence ministers today by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton, chairman of the Nato military committee.

Both the United States and Britain had devoted considerable sums of money to developing data link naval communications systems. Five Nato navies were using new systems, three more were using the older ones.

But because the two systems were not compatible, ships fitted with one kind could not communicate with those fitted with the other, or with shore stations, and even a partial solution to the problem was going to cost millions of dollars. On land, national forces next door to each other on Nato's central front could not even help out each other with hard-ware because they needed different fuel for tanks, different ammunition, and a wide range of entirely different spare parts for virtually all their equipment.

And in the Second Allied Tactical Air Force area which includes RAF Germany, there were five different types of gun ammunition, four different bombs, six different napalm containers, and 16 different types of top tank for fuel.

In a blunt report on the problems arising from the lack of standardization of Nato equipment, he cited these as examples of "the waste of money, duplication of scientific effort, mis-use of talent, waste of manpower, and impact on military efficiency" resulting from the Allies' failure to tackle the problem.

The criticism made by M Spaak, the former secretary-general of Nato, as long ago as 1960, that each country wanted to keep its own rifle, machine gun, shells, tanks and aircraft, was still true today.

The duplication in support costs, manpower and transport

was only one factor. But it came why the Russians need only one man in the support to every two men in Nato.

There were also serious deficiencies in Nato's reserves, electronic warfare capabilities, air defence, and submarine warfare. gap between our conventional capabilities and those of Warsaw Pact is widening.

At the same meeting of Defence Planning Committee Mr Roy Mason, Britain's defence Secretary, outlined proposed cuts in Britain's defence spending. But he pointed out that Nato remained prior to that in 10 time Britain would be spending between 98 and 99 per cent of its defence budget in the area.

Mr Mason did not without criticism. The Defence Minister regretted the diminution of British role in Nato's southern and central front, and about the British with 10 other locations overseas. But most criticism came from Dr Schlesinger, the American Defence Secretary, who, mentioning Britain by name, delivered some pointed remarks about those who measure defence contributions as a percentage of gross national product. The theory could not be maintained.

Dr Schlesinger, who lunching with Mr Mason told the committee that countries failed to provide what was necessary for defence were letting the side down. In the United States there was a tendency to upon defence cuts as a call to arms, including the cold and wars. But he had to be resisted. He thought there would be a cut in defence under the severe pressures.

Herr Leber complained the proliferation of Nato groups. His own group, he said, had 300 of them, and he thought there were more even that.

Labour attitude to EEC budget attacked by MP

By George Clark
London, Dec 10

The British Labour Government's attitude to the EEC budget was attacked at the European Parliament to Luxembourg today by Mr Russell Johnston, MP for Inverness, as spokesman for the Liberal Group.

Turning to MPs from other countries he said: "The Community will never work if it simply operates on the basis that you get back the same amount of money that you put in."

"The view of the British Government appears at the moment to be: 'we will take as much as we can get and give as little as we can, but that is not the view of all the British political parties and it is not the view of the British people.'"

Mr Johnston welcomed early reports from Paris that the summit conference had reached agreement on the regional fund for which the European Parliament had pressed for many years, but he added a warning that unless its allocation was based on objective criteria, the exercise would be valueless.

West Germany and The Netherlands had done reasonably well within the Community so far, but the future was unpredictable. When the United Kingdom came to benefit from North Sea oil it ought not to say "No" to others who might need help. Regional policy must be a Community policy, otherwise the countries of Europe would be divided into the nationalistic internecine warfare seen in the past, he said.

Other delegations, notably the Germans, applauded Mr Johnston's criticisms of Mr Wilson and the Labour Party and several MPs crossed the Chamber

to congratulate him after the meeting. He said that on the Community budget, the fact that it was agreed by the Council of Ministers, the higher say in the al of Community funds.

Ironically, one of the clashes between Parliament and the Council on Thursday the budget is voted on, and a Conservative amendment asking that it should be provided for precautions at a E atomic research station.

Herr Heinrich Aigner German Christian Democrat is rapporteur for the committee, said that it credible that the Council turned down this request Parliament must stand.

Mr Peter Kirk, the Liberal Conservative, said today that if the Council did not provide the no there was an accident resulted in workers being from the effects of r there would be an outburst the council and the Parliament.

In fact, the Conservative fulfiling a role which MPs could have undertaken they been in Luxembourg defending the interest workers against the thoughtlessness of employers.

In the background of pure is a battle between ministers to Europe research station in Italy be closed because it gives results that reckoned value for money there are political which deter the Council making a cut decision instead the allocation is being reduced.

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Two found guilty of explosion at British club

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Dec 10

The prosecution asked today for a 10-year prison sentence for Willi Rother, aged 31, and an eight-year term for Verena Becker, aged 22, after both were found guilty by the West Berlin court of causing an explosion at a British yacht club, and the death of a German employee, on February 2, 1972.

The accused were not present in court. They disturbed proceedings when the trial opened on October 1 and were barred from the courtroom.

Apparently the group to which the two belonged decided at the time to place a delayed action bomb on the terrace of the yacht club as a follow-up to demonstrations in support of the IRA.

Freedom trip in sealed truck

Herford, Dec 10.—A Romanian youth of 19, who had travelled for seven days in a sealed railway goods truck, was discovered yesterday in a shunting yard near Herford in West Germany, it was reported today. He had crossed Czechoslovakia and East Germany, living on beetroot.

Britain critical of farm price plan

From David Cross
Brussels, Dec 10

Mr Fred Peart, the Minister of Agriculture, made it clear today that he regards the EEC's latest farm price review as a key element in the Labour Government's attempt to renegotiate Community membership terms.

This is because the European Commission's plans for average farm price increases of 9 per cent from next February are linked to suggestions that beef farmers should receive special premiums to supplement their incomes.

The establishment of a special subsidy scheme for beef farmers is one of the principal changes Mr Peart has been demanding as part of the "renegotiation" of the common agricultural policy.

Nevertheless, as Mr Peart explained to his colleagues during the closing stages of a two-day meeting of ministers of agriculture of the Nine last month, these arrangements, which were accepted by countries like France and Ireland grudgingly because of their resemblance to the deficiency payments system operated by the British before EEC membership, are due to expire at the end of January.

Mr Peart also criticized other elements in the Commission's farm price proposals, particularly some of the higher increases, which he felt were in most cases over-generous.

Citing proposed increases of 10 per cent for dairy products and higher rises for most cereals, he said the Community must be very wary of price rises which might aggravate inflation for consumers and producers alike. He was particularly concerned about the cereals sector, because high prices could produce more surpluses and put up livestock producers' costs.

Other member states, led by the West Germans and the French, concentrated their attacks on the Commission's suggestion that the common agricultural policy should be

streamlined by reducing the border taxes on products.

Cuts in these taxes effectively mean low rises for farmers in many of the Benelux countries, where currencies are in value, at money for producers.

Herr Josef Ertl, the German Agriculture Minister, said it was unfair to penalize farmers because one construction costs were in his country than in others. It was also illogical that increases should be in those countries where inflation rate was high in parts of the Community where it was lower.

The French said it fundamentally opposed the changes for a reason, not least because future changes in it of the franc would rather border tax adjustment. The French also made that they wanted high increases for dairy and ducts and lower rises for the Commission's proposed 4.5 per cent increase in the minimum price was particularly disapproved.

At the end of tod round of discussions price review, the agreed to meet again January for at least two sessions.

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OVERSEAS

ANC official forecasts renewal of talks with Rhodesia regime

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Dec 10

Dr Gordon Chavunduka, secretary-general of the African National Council (ANC), forecast here today that there may soon be further talks between the black Rhodesian nationalist leaders and the Rhodesian Government. He arrived back in Salisbury last night from Lusaka, where he attended a week of abortive talks aimed at finding a solution to the Rhodesian settlement problem.

Dr Chavunduka said the black leaders at the talks had been surprised when the Rhodesian Government rejected the idea of a constitutional conference with immediate majority rule as a precondition. He emphasized that this had been laid down as a "starting point" and the way was open to negotiation.

"What we want to say is that our objective is to achieve majority rule in Rhodesia. This is where we begin at the conference table. Mr Smith has already stated his position as well. He does not want to see the lowering of standards. These are the two positions. It is the job of the conference now to examine both and see where compromise can be made and concessions given and so on."

It was for this reason that there would soon be another contact between the nationalists and the Government to find a fresh starting point for further negotiations. Dr Chavunduka believed this would happen soon.

He said his next step would be to call a meeting of the ANC executive, probably in Salisbury on Sunday, where either he or Bishop Muzorewa, the ANC leader, would report on the Lusaka talks.

Dr Chavunduka's remarks were endorsed by another ANC official, the Rev Henry Katichisa, who returned with him from Zambia. The Secretary-General said that Bishop Munozwa and the other nationalists, including Mr Joshua Nkomo and the Rev Ndabamigwe Sithole, were due back in Salisbury tomorrow or on Thursday.

Salisbury, Dec 10.—Dr Chavunduka rejected the assertion by Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, that President Nyerere, of Tanzania, had been instrumental in the breakdown of last week's talks. "This is not true, Mr Smith is misinformed. In fact, Dr Nyerere made a lot of sacrifices to be in Lusaka for the talks when pressing things could have kept him at home," Dr Chavunduka said.

When asked about the Rhodesian nationalist demand for majority rule to be the basis for a constitutional conference talks, he said this was decided upon as the "maximum bid", but it was regarded as negotiable. "When you go into talks you always put your bid high. It is from this point that the negotiations begin."

Dr Chavunduka did not believe the Rhodesian Government would be justified in banning the ANC because it had entered a nationalist pact with the banned Rhodesian nationalist parties.

In a television interview made public in Salisbury today, Mr Smith said he did not believe the door had been shut on a settlement of the constitutional issue, which centres on white-ruled Rhodesia's pace of advance, to black majority government.

"I believe we must always keep the doors open. We must communicate," the Prime Minister declared.—Reuter.



On the march: Some of South Africa's first armed black infantrymen who will become instructors in a black corps.

High living worries Mr Vorster

From Michael Knipe Cape Town, Dec 10

The increasing demand by white South Africans for excessive luxuries is causing Mr Vorster's Government some misgivings.

A report dealing with inflation from the Prime Minister's economic advisory council has noted that only half of a 25 per cent rise in building costs over the past year can be attributed to increases in the cost of labour and building material. The rest has been due to the demand by the white population

for more spacious and luxurious features in their homes. The council expressed its concern about this tendency because it meant capital and labour were drawn away from more productive applications, thus adversely affecting the economic growth rate.

However, in a statement on the economic report, Mr Vorster said last night that the rate of growth in the first three quarters of the year indicated that South Africa was experiencing one of the best growth years in its history. A rate of growth of 8 per cent, or more, in the gross national product was expected which would be one of the highest in the world this year.

The main reasons were the record agricultural production, the large expansions in production in the mining industry

(excluding gold) and the high level at which manufacturing production had been maintained. Meanwhile a report from Salisbury on the economic situation in Rhodesia, published in today's *Rand Daily Mail*, contends that the cost of living for whites is lower in Rhodesia than in South Africa. In spite of sanctions, a bad overseas press and political despondency, says the report, Rhodesia's economy is growing faster than South Africa's, and 1974 is expected to be a record year.

In a detailed look at various aspects of the cost of living the report notes that the Rhodesian building society mortgage rate is 7½ per cent—one of the lowest in the world. The cost of building a swimming pool is put at 2,380 rand (about £1,485); and a tennis court 1,785 rand; baths are becoming the thing, the report says, one seating six people costs 16,650 rand.

Noting that there is a surplus of unskilled African labour, the report says an average wage for a housemaid is between 23 rand (about £1 29) and for a gardeners' 16.65 rand. On the detrimental effect the report says the Rhodesian housewife is almost resigned to doing without luxury food, people are lucky to get a month of imported whisky at 5.77 rand. The price of a 3 cu ft refrigerator is put at 380.90 rand and a four-plate automatic 476 rand. Seven pean makes of car are cheaper in Rhodesia than in South Africa.

Dr Kaunda rebukes paper for hasty disclosures

Lusaka, Dec 10.—President Kaunda has attacked a Zambian newspaper for carrying details of the recent negotiations for a Rhodesian settlement, against his wishes, the government-owned *Zambia Daily Mail* reported today.

The President was apparently referring to *The Times of Zambia*, owned by the London-based Lonrho organization, which reported details of the secret diplomacy that led to the settlement talks last week.

The Zambian Government, concerned about any breakdown in the effort to reach a settlement of the dispute, is anxious to prevent premature

press reports which may jeopardize the chance of a future attempt.

In a speech to Lusaka city officials last night the President said he personally requested editors of our newspapers to cooperate with the Government and I further made a special appeal that nothing should be published on the Rhodesian issue.

"But one of the newspapers went ahead and disclosed the whole current issue on the Rhodesian situation."

The present talks were very delicate and dangerous and if mishandled could create serious problems and loss of life, Dr Kaunda was quoted as saying by the *Zambia Daily Mail*.

Muhammad Ali is received by President Ford

Washington, Dec 10

Official attends to Muhammad Ali, the world heavyweight champion, reached some kind of climax today when he was received in the Oval office by President Ford. The boxer, who had been in the running for the presidency, was stripped of his title for daring to raise a religious objection to being conscripted to fight. His first vocation came at the hands of the Supreme Court. Today all three branches of Government completed the process.

Mr Healey has talks with Saudi ministers

Amman, Dec 10.—Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, today met Sheikh Muhammad al-Awadi, the Saudi Arabian Commerce Minister, Riyadh radio reported.

Mr Healey arrived in the political capital yesterday for three days of talks expected to concentrate on ways of recycling oil revenue.

The radio said he also met Mr Hisham Nazer, the Minister of State for Planning. It gave no details of either meeting. Yesterday Mr Healey had talks with Prince Musaad bin Abdulrahman, the Saudi Finance Minister.—Reuter.

Mr Rabin denies softening peace settlement terms

From Our Correspondent Tel Aviv, Dec 10

Mr Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, told the Knesset in Jerusalem today that Israel's guidelines in seeking a Middle East settlement were the state's policy approved by Parliament in November and not recent statements.

He was replying to critics who protested that Mr Rabin had softened Israel's terms in an interview published last week in *Haaretz*.

Mr Rabin did not answer Opposition hecklers who pressed him to confirm or deny the report he had indicated Israel would pull back in Sinai in consideration for discreet Egyptian commitments to the

United States instead of a proclamation of non-belligerency that Israel might agree to "military negotiations" with political implications, instead of talks on the political level.

An aide to the Prime Minister claimed later that Mr Rabin's statement in the interview had been a "qualified" statement.

Mr Moshe Begin, the Opposition leader who proposed the full-dress debate, said Mr Rabin had been "lightheaded and irresponsible" in declaring Israel wished to drive a wedge between Syria and Egypt. This statement had closed that possibility.

Historian ends hunger strike in Soviet prison

Moscow, Dec 10.—Valentio Moroz, a jailed Ukrainian historian, has ended a 20-week hunger strike after the authorities promised to ease his conditions in Vladimir prison, east of Moscow, according to sources close to the family.

They said today that Mr Moroz had written to his wife Raisa to tell her that he began taking food on November 21.

Last month, Mrs Moroz said after a visit to Vladimir that her husband was dangerously ill, and had threatened suicide if there was no answer to his demands.

According to the sources, the prison authorities had promised that Mr Moroz, aged 38, would not be returned to solitary confinement, where he had been for two years before declaring his hunger strike on July 1 in support of demands to be moved to a labour camp.

Soviet envoy meets Jewish women

By Diana Geddes

A rare mark of favour was shown to 400 Jewish women who marched to the Soviet Embassy yesterday to demand the release of Jewish prisoners of conscience in Russia. The Second Secretary agreed to talk with a small delegation, including Mrs Sylvia Zalmanson, wife of the imprisoned Russian Jewish dissident, Edward Zalmanson.

Mrs Zalmanson, aged 30, has herself spent four years in a Soviet labour camp, but was released in August this year and now lives in Israel. Her husband, who originally was sentenced to death for alleged high treason in 1970, had his sentence commuted to 15 years' imprisonment after international protests. Her two brothers also are serving long prison sentences.

Spoken through an interpreter, Mrs Zalmanson said after yesterday's interview at the embassy that she had been given no promises. She was

Oil man implicated in election gifts

From Fred Emery Washington, Dec 10

Dr Armand Hammer, chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, was today directly implicated by Watergate special prosecutors in the criminal offence of using others' names to make contributions to Mr Nixon's re-election committee.

Dr Hammer was not formally charged today. The Watergate special prosecution said only, when asked about his case, "the entire matter is under active investigation". However, in court today it was Dr Hammer who was formally alleged to have caused the offence to which one "occidental" vice-president pleaded guilty.

Mr Tim Babcock, who was Republica Governor of Montana before joining Occidental International, a subsidiary of the main corporation, admitted, in return for a guilty plea to a lesser charge, to making contri-

butions for Dr Hammer in the names of five others, including himself. Also, he admitted that between September, 1972, and June this year he "did aid and abet Armand Hammer in the commission of the offence...".

The court documents setting forth the transactions in which Mr Babcock is now convicted, and under obligation to testify for the prosecution, if required, did not disclose whether the other men who allowed their names to be used were also Occidental officers.

It was also left unstated for what purpose the "representative" of the finance committee of the Nixon campaign accepted the funds, especially those given in January, 1973. Mr Maurice Stans, committee finance chairman, is also stated by the Watergate prosecution to be under continuing investigation.

Dr Hammer has been much in the public eye because of his promotion of trade deals with Russia, beginning during Leonid's time, and he is by far the most prominent businessman to be associated with the Watergate prosecutors.

Americans and Russians in UN 'tyranny' clash

From Peter Strafford New York, Dec 10

The Soviet Union has made a sharp reply to criticism from the Americans of the tyranny of the majority at the United Nations.

Mr Yakov Malik, the Soviet representative, said last night that the United States and its allies had no grounds for complaint because for years they had dominated the United Nations themselves.

"I personally am a victim of the tyranny of the majority," Mr Malik said. "I objected, I complained, but those who belonged to the mechanical majority were quite silent about it. Solutions were forced on us in those days ruthlessly and without taking minority opinions into account."

Mr Malik's remarks, made during last night's debate on Korea, were the latest salvo in a dispute that has broken out over the decisions of this year's session of the General Assembly. It began last Friday with a strong speech from Mr John Scali, the American representative, when he accused the Assembly majority, consisting largely of developing countries, of disregarding the views of the minority.

Mr Scali accused the majority of "an arbitrary disregard of the Charter". He spoke of "unenforceable, one-sided resolutions", which "destroy the authority of the United Nations". He gave warning that Americans, who had made a "gross contribution to the organization, were now questioning their belief in it."

"The function of all parliaments," he said, "is to provide expression to the majority will. Yet, when the rule of the majority becomes the tyranny of the majority, the minority will cease to respect or obey it, and the parliament will cease to function."

"Every majority must recognize that its authority does not extend beyond the point where the minority becomes so large that it is no longer willing to maintain the covenant which binds them."

Mr Scali's remarks reflect the concern of many of the Western countries, though none of the others has put it so strongly. They stem from decisions taken earlier this year at a special session on racial matters, and also from majority decisions this autumn against South Africa and Israel.

Kenya minister fined for threat

Nairobi, Dec 10.—Mr Paul Ngei, Kenya's Minister for Local Government, was fined £130 in a magistrate's court today after admitting that he had threatened to shoot a Nairobi businessman.

The threat was made on November 17 after Mr Ngei's car collided with one of the businessman's, the court was told.—AP.

Mr Onassis wants to give up Olympic Airways

From Our Correspondent Athens, Dec 10

Mr Aristide Onassis, the shipping magnate, gave the Greek Government formal notice that he was relinquishing his exclusive concession for Olympic Airways, the national airline, which was due to expire in the year 2006.

Mr Onassis, who is in New York, communicated his decision by bailliff to the ministers of Coordination, Finance, and Transport. He invoked an article of the contract allowing him to give it up without explaining his reasons.

The crisis in Olympic Airways was due to the energy crisis and a decline in tourism which caused the company a loss of about £15m this year. The airline was crippled by strikes when it attempted to trim its finances by suspending some of the staff and laying off 250.

Male marijuana smoker develop breasts

From Our Own Correspondent New York, Dec 10

Two surgeons at the Harvard medical school say that some men who smoke marijuana heavily develop full female breasts. They report that they are treating 16 such cases. The only way for those affected to stop the process is to give up smoking.

They have operated on men to remove the breasts, they say, and one man has had three such operations. "This can be done quite simply," Dr John Harmon, chief surgical resident at the New England Deaconess Hospital, says. "It does not necessitate removal of the entire breast. There is no scarring or disfigurement."

The breast growth only in a very small number of people who smoke marijuana, but it seems to affect both men and women. Digitalis, the drug, has the same effect on a small number of patients coming from a special clinic called THC, which has tried on rats, with the results.

The 16 patients are between 18 and 30 and smoken, marijuana at three times a week. Dr Harmon thinks that there must be who are affected in this way. He also plans to whether marijuana has feminizing effects.

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RN ROYAL NAVY

VERSEAS

thiopian fears of civil war grow as junta squanders chance of winning nation popular government

Charles Mohr
Addis Ababa

Each of liberty and excitement of a new democratic era that were felt briefly in this year have nearly disappeared as an almost total and complete loss of the junta has replaced the hopes of a new Ethiopia.

A few of its old problems, or even yet faced, this year of 26 million people is beset with new or intensifying difficulties, particularly the threat of widespread discontent or even civil war.

A mass execution recently of more than 50 members of the old Ethiopian elite was a shock to world opinion, as well as a tragic loss. A greater tragedy has been the loss of a chance to replace the stagnation of autocracy with responsible government.

he chance we had is gone for good," said a former Ethiopian government official, who is now in the life of a refugee.

he informant asked not to be identified, which is what everyone here has done for weeks. Most people too frightened to speak at all.

atmosphere is a painful stark contrast to the invigorating sense of optimism that closely followed the last February to a matter of days, and the authority of Emperor Haile Selassie. People wrote and acted freely in the first time in their lives on doubt, in the life of a refugee.

ough it seems to be a view, is a strong argument that Ethiopia brought the me on themselves.

eo the mutinies cracked Emperor's authority early in the year, the Army was not a political organization, but a committee of men in units acted in loose radio to force the Emperor to appoint Mr Endalkachew Makonnen as Prime Minister, at Mr Endalkachew's urging, promised a new constitution and a new democracy and in-

creased civil liberties within six months.

Although Mr Endalkachew, one of those executed by the military in late November, was a son of a noble family, he said the right things and seemed to some people to mean them. He begged for a few months to carry out the promises, but he did not get them.

Urban Ethiopians released at last from the burden of a feudal system would not be patient, nor did they focus their main attention on basic institutional reform. Instead, they erupted in an endless series of strikes and protests, which allowed them to use of their new liberties and to demand immediate amelioration of profound social and economic injustices.

There was also preoccupation with punishing members of the old regime, which had unquestionably ignored or condoned exploitation and social injustice.

All this made day-to-day government difficult, and it made basic institutional reform virtually impossible.

Meanwhile, confused developments were taking place in the Army. The informal "solidier society" of February were gradually welded into a more coherent committee representing military and police units. Ethiopians call it Derg, a relatively new Amharic word for "committee". Its full title in English is the Provisional Military Administrative Committee.

When Mr Endalkachew hesitated to arrest his fellow aristocrats of the former government, the Army simply went ahead and arrested the old cabinet and then began picking up noblemen close to the court.

"At this stage," said a foreign source, "the Army did not want to rule, but it would not let anyone else rule, either."

Mr Endalkachew was dismissed and, later, arrested. The work of his constitutional drafting committee went into the dustbin of history.

Predictably, the Provisional Military Administrative Committee announced that its aims were "revolutionary". But it also suffocated the infant liberties that Ethiopians had enjoyed for only a few months.

The Provisional Military Committee—and the combat units it is supposed to represent—have spent much of their energy and time in a continuing struggle over the question of who should wield authority and how it should be wielded.

A bloody, and in one sense, decisive climax was reached when Major Mengistu and other committee officers quarrelled with General Aman, then attempted to arrest him as they had arrested so many others. He resisted and was killed in a gun battle. Mass executions followed.

One source of friction was that General Aman wanted to negotiate with secessionist Eritrean guerrilla organizations. His death and the decision of the junta to push reinforcements into Eritrea have apparently killed the chances of negotiation.

Nor have recent events even settled for certain the tensions within the Army itself. The members of the Provisional Military Committee are technically the elected representatives of the four Army divisions, the Air Force, Navy and other units.

According to apparently reliable reports, on several occasions units have attempted to "recall" their committee representatives and even to dismiss some of them. Instead of accepting these summonses, the committee members have stubbornly stayed in their new headquarters in the Emperor's Grand Palace.

According to a report, Major Mengistu's wife and children were arrested and are still being held by the Third Division in eastern Ethiopia after his refusal to return to base for consultations.

It is also known that the leading faction in the Provisional Military Committee had obtained approval from combat soldiers for General Aman's removal as chairman—but not for his death. Nor is the Army as a whole, outside of Addis Ababa, riddled with the mass executions since it was not apparently consulted.

The prediction, then, is that further upheavals, disagreements and possibly bloody clashes might well occur in the next few months. —New York Times News Service.

Delhi MPs avoid clash on import licence scandal

From Michael Horoshy
Delhi, Dec 10

The Government and Opposition both backed away today from a head-on collision in the Indian Parliament over the import licence scandal, which has severely disrupted legislative business for the past three weeks. It is clear, however, that the last has not been heard of the affair.

Mr Morarji Desai, the former Deputy Prime Minister who now sits on the Opposition benches as a member of the group which split from the ruling Congress Party in 1969, broke the deadlock by withdrawing an unprecedented threat to resort to civil disobedience on the floor of the House.

Speaking on behalf of other Opposition leaders as well as himself, Mr Desai accepted an offer made yesterday in Parliament by Mr Gandhi, the Prime Minister, to allow them to examine "on out of secrecy" the report of an inquiry into the

Import licence affairs by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Acceptance of the offer, Mr Desai said, was on the understanding that after perusing the relevant documents Parliament would be entitled to pursue its own investigation of the affair irrespective of any court proceedings—a demand hitherto resisted by the Government.

At issue is the alleged acceptance of bribes by 21 Congress MPs in return for expediting their signatures to a recommendation for the issue of import licences to a group of southern Indian businessmen. So far charges have been brought against only one obscure Congress backbencher who was suspended from the party last week.

One of the main targets of Opposition members during the furious debate in the House has been Mr L. N. Mishra, the powerful Railways Minister, who held the Foreign Trade portfolio.

Arthur Reed, ofkeley, California, is 114, has been to retire after years at work in an foundry.

anberra senators chided over Morosi affair

Our Correspondent
bourne, Dec 10

attempts by the Opposition to embarrass the Whitlam Government over the Morosi affair defused by Senator Lionel King, the Attorney General, with a barrage of jokes, he is assured.

that Opposition senators should seek political mileage from posing questions under elementary privilege with views expressed deliberately used to humiliate the reputations of individuals. What are Opposition senators trying to do?

Make it impossible for Morosi ever again to get employment because she is an attractive, intelligent woman?

s it a crime to be a friend of anyone appointed to a government position? Is it a crime to be a friend of a person concerned? Are not satisfied with having been ber from becoming

secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia?

Senator Murphy agreed to table in the Senate all information available to the Government relating to various aspects of the Morosi affair.

Miss Junie Morosi and her husband, Mr David Ditchburn, were directors of a firm whose activities have been submitted to the Crown prosecutor to New South Wales for consideration whether action is advisable in connexion with its liquidation.

Mr Gore Vidal, the American novelist who is in Melbourne, after an amused look at the Australian newspapers, commented: "Small wonder they call you the lucky country. The lot of your newspapers are occupied not by world problems or even your own basic worries, but by the Junie Morosi affair. Australia seems so far removed from the realities of today that one can only marvel."

Labour victory in St Vincent general elections

Kingstown, St Vincent, Dec 10.—The Labour Party gained power yesterday in St Vincent, one of the Windward Islands. It won 10 of the 13 House of Representatives seats in the general election in the self-governing British associated state.

Mr Milton Cato, the Labour Party leader, who has been out of office for the past four years, is expected to form a government next week.

The divided People's Progressive Party, which had been in power since 1972, won only two seats. Mr James Mitchell, the Premier, retained his own seat. —UPI.

Teheran airport disaster victim dies

Teheran, Dec 10.—The death toll to the disaster at Teheran airport on Thursday rose to 17 when one of the injured died in hospital last night. —Reuters.

archbishop expects talks to start soon

icosia, Dec 10.—President Marcos said today a solution to the Cyprus problem was within the grasp of the expected negotiations between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots to begin in 10 days.

the archbishop told a press conference that every day of his return to the island Saturday he had become more conscious of the very reality.

One has only to take into consideration the fact that over 200,000 Greek Cypriots—almost one third of the re population—have been ousted from their homes and turned into refugees living in appalling conditions," said.

This ratio would amount to 18 million refugees in total, about 12 million in Turkey and about three million in Greece, to mention only

the three guarantee powers. This comparison shows the gravity of one aspect of the Cyprus tragedy.

President Makarios said he was aware of the problems ahead but declared: "I believe it is possible to find a solution."

He said the talks between Mr Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, and Mr Clerides should be continued.

President Makarios declined to give details of the commo line worked out with the Greek Government and Mr Clerides in recent talks in Athens and he denied reports that there was a rift between him and Mr Clerides.

The archbishop said his relations with Mr Clerides continued to be "very harmonious", and he praised the work of Mr Clerides in running Cyprus for the past five

months in the absence of the archbishop. He hoped to see Mr Clerides later today.

Mr Denktash reaffirmed last night that the Turkish community remained in favour of a federal solution to the Cypriot problem.

Speaking after a meeting of his cabinet Mr Denktash added that his administration did not recognize Archbishop Makarios as president.

"The Archbishop lost his presidential prerogatives after the coup of last July 15 and the events which followed it," he said.

Meanwhile 8,000 Turkish Cypriot refugees in the British base at Akrotiri in southern Cyprus were today organising a demonstration demanding the zone to move to the north zone of the island controlled by the Turkish Army. —Reuters and Agence-France Presse.

Appointments Vacant also on page 27

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The minimum age is 18 years with 'O' level or equivalent standard of education, preferably with passes in English Language, Mathematics and Geography.

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Commencing salary is around £2,100 per annum rising ultimately to approximately £2,600 per annum, including London Weighting and Threshold payment.

For an application form, please write or telephone: quoting reference 417/T/S1, to:

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Please send details to the Establishment Officer, The Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, 43 Ockley Street, London W1K 3FN.

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The Governors invite applications for the post of HEAD (man or woman) of this INDEPENDENT PUBLIC BOARDING SCHOOL (270 girls, aged 9 to 18). Applicants should be practising members of the Church of England, preferably graduates, between the ages of 30 and 45. Salary in the appropriate group of the Burgham Scale (Group 6).

The post will become vacant in September, 1975. Further information may be obtained from R. D. Salter, Esq., C.B.E., Wick House, Stammer, Tautou, Somerset TA4 3SZ, to whom applications should be made by the 31st December, 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

THE FRASER OF ALLANDER INSTITUTE
FOR RESEARCH ON THE SCOTISH ECONOMY
RESEARCH PROFESSOR.

Applications are invited for the post of Research Professor in the newly established Fraser of Allander Institute for Research on the Scottish Economy. This Research Institute is the successor to the Scottish Economic Research Institute, which was founded in 1961.

The Research Professor will be responsible for the organisation and implementation of the Institute's research programme. Applicants should be specialists in input-output analysis, preferably with experience of work on models of smaller economies. The post of Research Professor will be remunerated within the normal professional range. Application forms and further particulars (quoting 47/74) may be obtained from the Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
Royal College Building
204 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1XW
by whom applications must be received by 31st December, 1974.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL STUDIES

The University is inviting applications for a post of Lecturer in Social Studies, available from 1st September, 1975.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale £2,118-£3,418 p.a. according to age, qualifications and experience.

The University offers a standard threshold payment of £2,275 p.a. (Mentorship of £1,000 p.a. for the first year of appointment).

Application forms and further particulars will be required.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 100 Clarendon Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications should be made.

Applications should be made by 31st January, 1975. Please quote reference 75.

The University of Manchester

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications invited for this post in the John Rylands University Library, Manchester.

Salary range £1,118 to £2,896 p.a. according to age, qualifications and experience.

The University offers a standard threshold payment of £1,275 p.a. (Mentorship of £1,000 p.a. for the first year of appointment).

Application forms and further particulars will be required.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Manchester, 100 Clarendon Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref. 521/74.

University of Stirling

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

CHAIR OF ANIMAL BIOLOGY

The University of Stirling is inviting applications for the Chair of Animal Biology, which falls vacant on 1st January, 1975.

Applicants should be active research workers with a strong background in animal biology, preferably with a strong background in the field of animal ecology.

Applicants should be graduates of a university, preferably with a degree in animal biology.

Applicants should be able to work independently and to supervise the work of others.

Applicants should be able to work in a team and to contribute to the work of the department.

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New Zealand Government STATE SERVICES COMMISSION

Applications are invited for positions with the Computer Services Division of the State Services Commission, which is responsible for all EDP applications in the New Zealand Public Service.

The Division currently operates three computers, these are:

BURROUGHS 54700	Disk capacity 1492 million bytes. Main storage 500K bytes.	MCPV
IBM 370/145	Disk capacity 800 million bytes. Main store 512K bytes.	OS/VS1
ICL 1904S	Disk capacity 720 million bytes. Main store 182K words or 768K bytes.	GEORGE III

Plans are under way for the development of two further computer Centres.

The following positions are vacant:

Vacancy: PT141/6926 SENIOR ADVISORY OFFICERS OR ADVISORY OFFICER (EDP) INVESTIGATIONS

DUTIES: To investigate requirements of users, carry out EDP feasibility studies and assess capabilities of vendors proposals.

QUALIFICATIONS DESIRABLE: University degree at bachelor level or equivalent. Some experience as a systems analyst and report writing experience.

ESSENTIAL: Wide experience in all aspects of EDP work. Some experience in investigating or reviewing proposals originating in other organisations.

Vacancy: PT141/6927 SENIOR ADVISORY OFFICERS OR ADVISORY OFFICERS TECHNICAL SUPPORT

DUTIES: To advise on the application of computer techniques to the solution of commercial and scientific problems and the utilisation of Divisional resources towards these solutions.

QUALIFICATIONS DESIRABLE: Degree in computer science or mathematics.

ESSENTIAL: A minimum of three years' experience in design and development of EDP systems together with experience in one or more of the following fields:

OPERATIONS RESEARCH · STATISTICAL ANALYSIS · DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM · REAL-TIME SYSTEMS · FINANCIAL MODELLING

Vacancy: PT141/6925 SENIOR SYSTEMS PROGRAMMERS OR SYSTEMS PROGRAMMERS

Vacancies exist for staff with I.B.M. or I.C.L. or Burroughs experience.

DUTIES: To plan, implement and maintain effective and optimised operating system—System Software environments for the Division's present and future computer centres consistent with established Divisional plans and standards.

QUALIFICATIONS DESIRABLE: University degree at bachelor level or equivalent.

ESSENTIAL: Three years' system analysis and programming experience including a minimum of 12 months as a Systems Programmer actively engaged in the support of an operating system—Systems Software environment together with a thorough knowledge of job control language.

Vacancy: PT141/6923 SENIOR SYSTEMS ANALYSTS AND PROGRAMMERS

DUTIES: Design and development of EDP systems for a wide range of applications.

QUALIFICATIONS DESIRABLE: Programming experience, preferably with some other related work experience. Appointment at Senior levels would require a wide and demonstrated ability in systems analysis and design and experience in directing and controlling staff.

SALARIES AND PROSPECTS: Commencing salaries will depend upon qualifications and experience. On appointment promotion depends on merit and in a growing organisation prospects are good.

PASSAGES: Fares for appointee and his wife and family will be paid.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES: Up to SNZ120 for a single man and SNZ800 for a married man can be claimed to cover the cost of taking personal effects to New Zealand.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the New Zealand High Commissioner, New Zealand House, Heymarket, London SW1 4TO.

Please quote the number of the vacancy in which you are interested when enquiring.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR Ph. D. DEGREE COURSES

Persons, who hold, or expect to hold, a Bachelor degree with at least upper second-class honours or equivalent from a recognised university and who have a capacity for research, are invited to apply for Australian National University Ph.D. scholarships. These are tenable in the Institute of Advanced Studies, in the School of General Studies or in the Computer Centre and are offered in the fields of study listed below:

NATURAL SCIENCES: Astronomy Biochemistry Chemistry Earth Science Electronics Engineering Environmental Science Experimental Pathology Genetics Immunology Mathematics Microbiology Molecular Biology Neurobiology Physiology Physics Plant Science Public Health Social Science Statistics Zoology	EARTH SCIENCES: Experimental Petrology and Geochemistry Geochronology Geodynamics and Radiometric Dating Geophysics Major and Trace Element Geochemistry Mineral Physics Paleogeography and Paleoclimatology Rock Mechanics Sedimentology	Australian Literature Chinese Language and Literature Classics Criminology Demography Economics Ecological Statistics Education Research English Literature European History Geography German Language and Literature History of Ideas Human Geography The Malay Archipelago Literary and Cultural History Japanese Language and Literature Law Linguistics Medieval Literature Modern British History Pacific History Philosophy Political Science Psychology Romanic Languages Sanskrit and Buddhist Studies Slavic Languages South Asian History South-East Asian History Urban Technology Urban Research
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SCHOLARSHIP BENEFITS: The basic living allowance payable is \$A3760 per annum, tax-free, but is \$A5420 for those with appropriate medical qualifications. In addition, those with dependants may be paid allowances for their dependants. All allowances are reviewed at regular intervals. Return economy-standard air fares and reimbursement of some removal expenses are normally provided. Although the University cannot undertake to provide accommodation, it will assist where possible in this regard and does have a limited number of bursars for married scholars.

TENURE: Subject to agreement with the department in which a scholarship is offered, a scholarship may be taken up at any time during the year. Subject to satisfactory progress, a Ph.D. Scholarship is tenable for the whole period of a course of study and research for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, usually three years.

APPLICATIONS: Application forms and further particulars are available from the Academic Registrar, The Australian National University, PO Box 4, Canberra CT 2600, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appiu), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

There is no on-apt closing date. Applicants from outside Australia are advised to apply, stating field of interest, at least six months before they would expect to be able to take up a Scholarship, if offered. Completed applications from overseas should be sent direct to the University and not to the nearest Australian Embassy, High Commission or Consulate. Successful applicants will be notified of any requirements which they will have to satisfy for entry into Australia as private students.

PARLIAMENT, December 10, 1974

Mr Wilson and TUC in talks this week on Shrewsbury pickets

House of Commons
MR ASHLEY (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) asked when the Prime Minister next proposed to meet the TUC and CBI.

MR EDWARD SHORT, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, answered: "I am not sure that the Prime Minister has any immediate plans to meet representatives of the CBI but has agreed to meet representatives of the TUC later this week to receive their views on issues relating to the Shrewsbury pickets. (Conservative shouts of 'Oh No'.)"

MR ASHLEY—When the Prime Minister next meets the TUC will he discuss the matter of the Shrewsbury pickets with the TUC, or will he take up with the TUC the welfare of disabled people?

MR SHORT—Mr Ashley is pushing at an open door. I am sure that the Prime Minister will discuss the matter of the Shrewsbury pickets with the TUC, or will he take up with the TUC the welfare of disabled people?

MR TWILYM ROBERTS (Canack, Lab) will he discuss the matter of the Shrewsbury pickets with the TUC, or will he take up with the TUC the welfare of disabled people?

MR SHORT—I realize that there are strong feelings. The Prime Minister has agreed to see the TUC to discuss the Shrewsbury pickets, but the matter is no longer under discussion.

MR HEATH, Leader of the Opposition (Berk, Sdcp, C) In the nine months since the Government have been in office and during the period of the social contract the rate of price increases has got worse and not better, and the number of days lost through strikes has got worse and not better. (Conservative cheers and Labour protests.)

MR SHORT—The Government are going to introduce an effective economic policy and what is it going to be?

MR HEATH—(Lab) the Government introduce the financial policy we propose we will gladly support the Government.

MR SHORT—If Mr Heath wants to get the country out of its difficulties he should put his shoulder

More evidence on the press

MR TEBBIT (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) asked the Prime Minister to publish the evidence which he intended to give to the Royal Commission on the Press.

We should end the said this talk of a smear campaign by the press against the Prime Minister by getting him to publish any evi-

The relationship between a man and a woman

MR BOOLEY (Sheffield, Reel, Lab) asked what was the definition of cohabitation as it affected social benefits.

MR O'MALLEY, Minister of State for Social Security (Rotherham, Lab)—What has to be decided is whether the relationship between a man and a woman who live together is such that they are to be regarded as living as man and wife. (Laughter.)

MR BOOLEY—The application of this rule is causing great bitterness and hardship in many cases. Could he make clear to social security staff that their one concern is whether there is financial support between the one person and the other and any emotional relationship between the two people is no business of theirs? (Labour cheers.)

MR O'MALLEY—I am aware of the concern in some quarters on the subject of cohabitation. The Secretary of State (Mrs. Castle) has referred the whole question of the rule to the Supplementary Benefits Commission, who are considering it.

MR LAMONT (Kingston upon Thames, C)—Will he ensure that all documents giving advice to officials on the criteria they should use will be published? No secrecy is justified.

MR O'MALLEY—There is no finished period and where the issue is denied the benefits, the benefits should remain in payment until the matter has been considered.

MR O'MALLEY—The Secretary of State has made a statement of the Finance Committee. It is sensible that the whole question of the rule should be considered when we have the detailed report of the Supplementary Benefits Commission.

MR KILROY-SILK (Ormskirk, Lab) asked on what grounds the Secretary of State for Social Security had excluded the cohabitation rule from the disabled persons' pension and the invalid care allowance which he hoped to introduce in the near future.

MR O'MALLEY—(Wells, C)—This, however, excluded cohabitation from the disabled persons' pension and the invalid care allowance. The Secretary of State for Social Security has followed the proposals of the Conservative Party in including the disabled housewife in the Bill they have put forward.

MR MORRIS—We hope to make provision for the disabled housewife after the introduction of the non-contributory invalidity pension and the invalid care allowance. The cohabitation rule is one that applies all across the system. It does not specifically apply in this area alone.

MR KILROY-SILK—Does Mr Morris not realize that that is an unsatisfactory answer? It demonstrates the chauvinist assumption that only the man can be the breadwinner. This is an unwarranted discrimination.

Getting best of both worlds in hospital

MR STEEN (Liverpool, Wavertree, C) asked the Secretary of State for Social Services to consider in her consideration of the policy of phasing-out private beds from the NHS, the merits of an annual tax refund for those patients who do not choose to use the NHS.

MR CORNACK (South-West, Staffordshire, C) later sought unsuccessfully to have an emergency debate on the decision of the Prime Minister to meet the TUC to discuss the Shrewsbury pickets.

MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary, in his reply on November 13 to three written questions about the Shrewsbury building pickets, said:

Since the decision of the Court of Appeal on October 29 dismissing the appeals in this case, representations about the sentences have been received from about 100 individuals and bodies, including the TUC. I have also received a deputation from among Labour MPs.

I understand that Mr Tomlinson and Mr Warren have now applied to the Court of Appeal for leave to appeal against conviction to the House of Lords, and we must now await the results of the applications, but I must remind the House that it is not the function of the courts, and should recommend interference with sentences passed by the courts only on the basis of considerations which the courts have not been able to take into account.

MR CASTLE (Blackburn, Lab)—No. In my view this would be neither right nor practical. MR STEEN—Will he consider giving patients who choose to take medical treatment in private hospitals the use of some expensive equipment that is found in NHS hospitals? Will they be allowed to use it quite freely?

MR CASTLE—It is a fundamental principle of the NHS that its services are available to all people in this country who need them. Many patients, who seek private treatment for the same purpose, do not have the same access to the NHS in situations of accidents, emergencies, or other long-term and more profound problems.

Thereafter as the service has to be financed out of taxation, it is only right that everyone should contribute.

MR DUNWOODY (Crewe, Lab)—Will he accept the suggestion, provided all private patients pay a considerable levy towards the running of the NHS, that the system which treats them as private patients? The Government should make sure the private sector is not subsidized by the NHS.

MR CASTLE—I agree. At the moment, the private patient is getting a good deal out of the NHS, not paying for the services they enjoy, and continuing to get the best of both worlds. That is why we think something should be done about it.

MR O'NEILL (Woking, C)—When Mrs. Castle considers the number of closed wards and facilities not available because of shortage of staff, and reflects on the dangers to mothers caused by premature inductions, will she consider the possibility of subsidizing the private sector to fill 24-hour cover for maternity units, does she think this is the right moment to starve the hospital budget of the £300m contributed from the private side?

MR CASTLE—This is the right moment for us to proceed under a phased programme, which we are negotiating to make available to NHS patients the beds currently earmarked for private patients, the occupancy rate of which is well below that which it ought to be, if we are to have the full use of resources we need.

Nearly £12m owed in fines
MR LYON, Minister of State Home Office, said in a written reply—Fines outstanding on June 30, 1974, were £11,731,689. Corresponding figures going back to the five previous years were £7,718,428, £7,858,285, £7,858,285, £5,434,049 and £4,270,434. These figures, which exclude inner London, include all fines, fees and fixed penalties outstanding, whether or not the time allowed for payment had expired.

Parliamentary Notices
House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Short debate on future of railways and on the Middle East. Debate on the future of the Channel Tunnel.

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: Debate on capital controls. Mr. G. D. Brown will move the Bill, "The Capital Controls Bill 1974".

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Close scrutiny of powers in petroleum development Bill

The Offshore Petroleum Development (Scotland) Bill was considered in committee.

On Clause 1 (Acquisition of land for purposes connected with offshore petroleum), MR GRAHAM (Ross and Cromarty, C) moved an amendment to restrict the powers of the Secretary of State to acquire land compulsorily.

He said that compulsory powers were also those who came from his part of Scotland. If the compulsory element was retained the minister would have almost unrestricted powers under the Bill.

MR HARVEY ANDERSON (Renfrew, Lab) moved an amendment to restrict the powers of the Secretary of State to acquire land compulsorily.

He said that compulsory powers were also those who came from his part of Scotland. If the compulsory element was retained the minister would have almost unrestricted powers under the Bill.

MR ALEN FLETCHER (Edinburgh, North, C) moved an amendment to restrict the powers of the Secretary of State to acquire land compulsorily.

He said that compulsory powers were also those who came from his part of Scotland. If the compulsory element was retained the minister would have almost unrestricted powers under the Bill.

MR BUCHANAN-SMITH, Chief Opposition spokesman on the bill, said that the Government had underestimated the strength of feeling.

The Opposition were concerned at the extent to which the powers of the Secretary of State to acquire land compulsorily would be used.

He said that the powers of the Secretary of State to acquire land compulsorily would be used.

MR GRIMMOND (Orkney and Shetland, C) moved an amendment to restrict the powers of the Secretary of State to acquire land compulsorily.

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Regional fund seen as an expression of European solidarity

European Parliament
LUXEMBOURG
MR PONSCHET, French Secretary for Economic Affairs and Finance, representing the Council of Ministers and opening the debate on the final stage of the new procedure for considering the 1975 EC budget, said he was pleased that ideas expressed by the assembly and the Council were slowly coming together within the framework of the treaty.

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A BOUNTIFUL PRIZE BAG OPEN TO ALL

£500

Is the total in cash prizes in THE PUZZLER'S cracking Christmas Competition. The competition consists of two identical jigsaw puzzles, one of which is reproduced below.

If the words are correctly fitted into the grid, the shaded vertical line will spell out half a proverb. The whole puzzle (i.e., both halves) appears in the December issue of THE PUZZLER magazine.

3-letter	STAR	ORNATE	8-letter
ACE	TALK	SNAPPY	BEDSTEAD
AIR	WADE	SUMMIT	DURATION
BIB		TENURE	
DUN	5-letter		
END	BLEED		
NIB	EJECT	7-letter	CRESCENDO
ODD	ENJOY		OPPORTUNE
THE	FROTH	ANGELIC	PROPHETIC
THE	IGLOO	BENEATH	
	INSET	BLUBBER	
4-letter	MAYOR	CERTAIN	10-letter
BATH	TANGO	GREEPER	DISPENSARY
DIRT		GRIFFLE	
DUMP	6-letter	PORTION	11-letter
	BUFFET	QUIBBLE	COUNTERPANE

THE PUZZLER — the widely acclaimed crossword and puzzle magazine for all the family — is now available through every newsagent in the U.K.

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Ghana plea for return of Ashanti Regalia rejected

House of Lords
LORD MONTAGU of BEAU-LEU asked the Government whether, with a view to fostering Commonwealth relations, they would use their good offices to facilitate the early return of the Ashanti Regalia to the Ghana nation.

LORD GORONWY-ROBERTS, Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs—The regalia is not at the disposal of the British Government. The majority of it forms part of the collections of the British Museum and the Wallace Collection. Neither body can legally dispose of these exhibits.

LORD MONTAGU—These relics were originally war booty, captured by the British Army. The Ashanti people have deep feelings about the return of these sacred objects which are supposed to contain the soul of the Ashanti people. A special Act of Parliament may be needed to release these objects from the museum. Will the Government facilitate the passage of such a Bill?

LORD GORONWY-ROBERTS—I cannot give an undertaking that we will seek passage of such legislation, nor could I advise that we should do so.

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Change of immigration rules would require review of citizenship law

LORD AVEBURY (L), moving the second reading of the Immigration Bill, said its purpose was to repeal Section 1 of the Immigration Act, 1968. Until the passing of that infamous and racist measure, the United Kingdom had been a country of free immigration.

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Child-resistant bottles sought for medicines

MRS JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C) was given leave to bring in a Bill to make it compulsory for all medicines which could be fatal to young children to have child-resistant opening devices fitted.

She said that the case for the Bill was that many thousands of children were poisoned when eating or drinking medicines prescribed for adults. Children poisoned in this way were almost all under five and there were few over seven.

Children were being poisoned every day that they delayed action. Thousands had been poisoned since last April when she first raised the matter. They had to be treated and treatment was always painful and unpleasant. Doctors had recently warned that some children suffered from long-term psychological disorders after the use of a stomach pump.

The Bill was read a first time.

The Bill was read a first time.

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The Bill was read a first time.

No shortage of funds for bomb victims

MR ELDON GRIF (Bury St Edmunds, C) asked Home Secretary if, in view of the increase in criminal injuries caused by terrorism, he will review the reference and funds available to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary, replied—The Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme is already being reviewed with a view to placing it on a statutory basis. The meantime all victims of violence, including those injured in bomb explosions, are entitled to compensation under the Scheme. No question of compensation being held or reduced because of the funds.

The bill was read a first time.

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The bill was read a first time.

Hint of Ulster grand committee

The draft Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Bill 1974, as drafted Financial Provisions (Northern Ireland) Order 1974 approved.

LORD DONALDSON of K. BRIDGE, Northern Ireland, moving the draft Appropriation (Northern Ireland) Order 1974, said it would be a statutory instrument under the Northern Ireland Act, 1972, and would be subject to the same scrutiny as the Northern Ireland Act, 1972.

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Joseph, W. W. Cooke, G. Cooke,
Holliday, Richard Wilson, etc.
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The rewarding school experience of the Juniper Hill Mob

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On a typical day recently the population of Juniper Hill County Combined School, near High Wycombe, Bucks, was 500 children between the ages of five and 12, 200 assorted ducks, geese, rabbits, canaries, budgerigars, parakeets, doves, mice, rats, tortoises, and toads; 20 teacher; ten parents; five school staff; four squirrels; two sheep; one cow; one donkey; one peacock; one Royal Python; and one alligator called Sidney.

A large rusty anchor lies in the entrance forecourt. A plaque reveals that it belonged to a schooner over 100 years ago and was rescued from a Northumbrian quay by the crew of the Jolly Juniper on one of their outings in the school bus last year.

A good likeness of the White Horse of Uffington, drawn by children and a visit, decorates the front wall, and a busy hum of activity emanates from the rooms and corridors off the tiny entrance hall.

The former secretary's office, now known as the 'snug', is packed with 'things'—stones, bones, toys, dolls, metal objects, an RAF officer's hat, and a large crate of cheap wine. In the more palatial headmaster's office opposite, the two secretaries are now installed with an easy chair for 'him'. A notice on the door warns that 'It has come to the notice of the management that employees have been dying on the job and neglecting to fall over.'

Mr (the headmaster) is a small dark George of 43 called Alex Ferguson, who describes himself as 'a storyteller'. He is dressed in open-necked shirt, an old pullover, and flared trousers. He is restless and active, constantly quickening those around with soundbites, solicitude, self-deprecation, and a stream of schoolboy puns. 'We have an anchoring to go back there next year' his report to the managers says of the visit to Northumbria. Of a visit to Slimbridge Wildlife Trust, he reports that the school bus driver, having been caught by 'an electronic feather detector' making off with two Hawaiian Geese, one Black-necked Swan, one red-necked Pochard, and one small blue tit, confessed: 'I'm sorry; it was a foul thing to do.'

The children and animals are not in separate parts of the school; they are mixed up as intimately as possible. Any spare spot in classroom, corridor, or playground, houses a cage, aviary, or roaming creature.

Each morning between nine and ten the children feed the animals. The python hasn't eaten for a year but it doesn't matter says a child standing by, they can go for two. 'Teacher tried to tempt him with a live mouse but he wasn't interested. In fact he seemed rather scared.' Sidney on the other hand has a good appetite at three feet, and indeed is inclined to overeat. His is the only cage with locks on.

Out in the playground children crowd round and hold

bands. 'Mr Ferguson look what I'm doing.' 'Mr Ferguson look what I've got.' 'Mr Ferguson I like this school.'

There is no huddling in the playground, the head says, just the occasional fight. What happens then? 'One or both gets some comfort, depending on the circumstances.'

In the rabbit breeding hut (progeny, like eggs, are sold to school families to help school funds) four ten-year-old girls sit basking baby rabbits. 'I'm taking this one home; you hold it,' says one. 'We thought the mother was a daddy till she had them. She ate one.'

The animal population changes constantly. The cow, amid great sadness as she had arrived as a calf a year earlier, had to go because she might tread on a small child; and the donkey because it kept hitting the headmaster.

Two dozen turkeys reared from chicks proved to be a 'searing experience' not to be repeated says the head. They were killed and dressed for Christmas by staff. The children were very reproachful. 'Oh Mr Mack how could you?'

Classes are characterized by an air of industry and content. There is no uniform and no high desks for teachers. 'How mistaken we must have been,' writes Alex Ferguson in a newsletter to parents, 'when until recently we condemned an adult to 40 years in the same four walls and sent our children to this imprisoned being for sum-

ulation of learning. The teachers must grow in understanding, and with experience become more sensitive to the child's needs. Children will do anything for someone they love and teachers must express that loving care. Nothing can persuade me otherwise than that patient kindness is our only sword.'

There is no open day at Juniper Hill; every day is open. Parents walk in and out, and nearly 70 worked for the school in various ways last year: running the library (where children borrow both school books and leisure reading from a wide-ranging selection); digging duck ponds; building buns for remedial work and animals, listening to reading, joining in and helping to organize sports, games, outings. The parents' association raised £2,000 last year and school activities another £200, part of which went to feed and house the animals. Teachers and children come in at weekends to care for the animals.

Alex Ferguson learned a lot at the small village school in Rutland where he was before—36 children and everything to do for them. 'If a mum or a grandad put their head round the door don't turn them away, grab them. It's another human being.'

There is a school orchestra (the parents built a music centre), three film clubs (one for young children, one for older, and one for parents—with wine) a weekly disco and all manner of projects and

activities. Over 80 per cent of the children went away with the school to the Lakes, the sea, or ancient sites last year.

Juniper Hill usually has a few 'problem' children specially referred from elsewhere. They get no special treatment but results are good. In an area where up to 25 per cent of staff move on each year, Juniper Hill has lost only five in seven years. About 50 per cent of leavers go on to selective schools, compared with an average elsewhere of 25 to 30 per cent.

But the chief mark of the Juniper Hill Mob is the way they play, work, and relate to each other. 'For a child, coming to school each day should be a rewarding experience,' says Alex Ferguson. 'The child should share the life and work of his class, engage in the larger enterprises of the school, and be happy with his class teacher while ready to talk to other adults of his school community without fear or anxiety.'

'School must be a place for trying things out, where things sometimes dissolve into a mess and where experimentation does not always insist on a correct solution. That is why there is always a new project under way; that is why the school is encircled by its birds and animals.'

'If one were to grope for a phrase, it would be to suggest that the school strives for the enlargement of the human spirit.'

Michael Bailey

DR BENJAMIN SPOCK

author of 'Baby and Child Care'

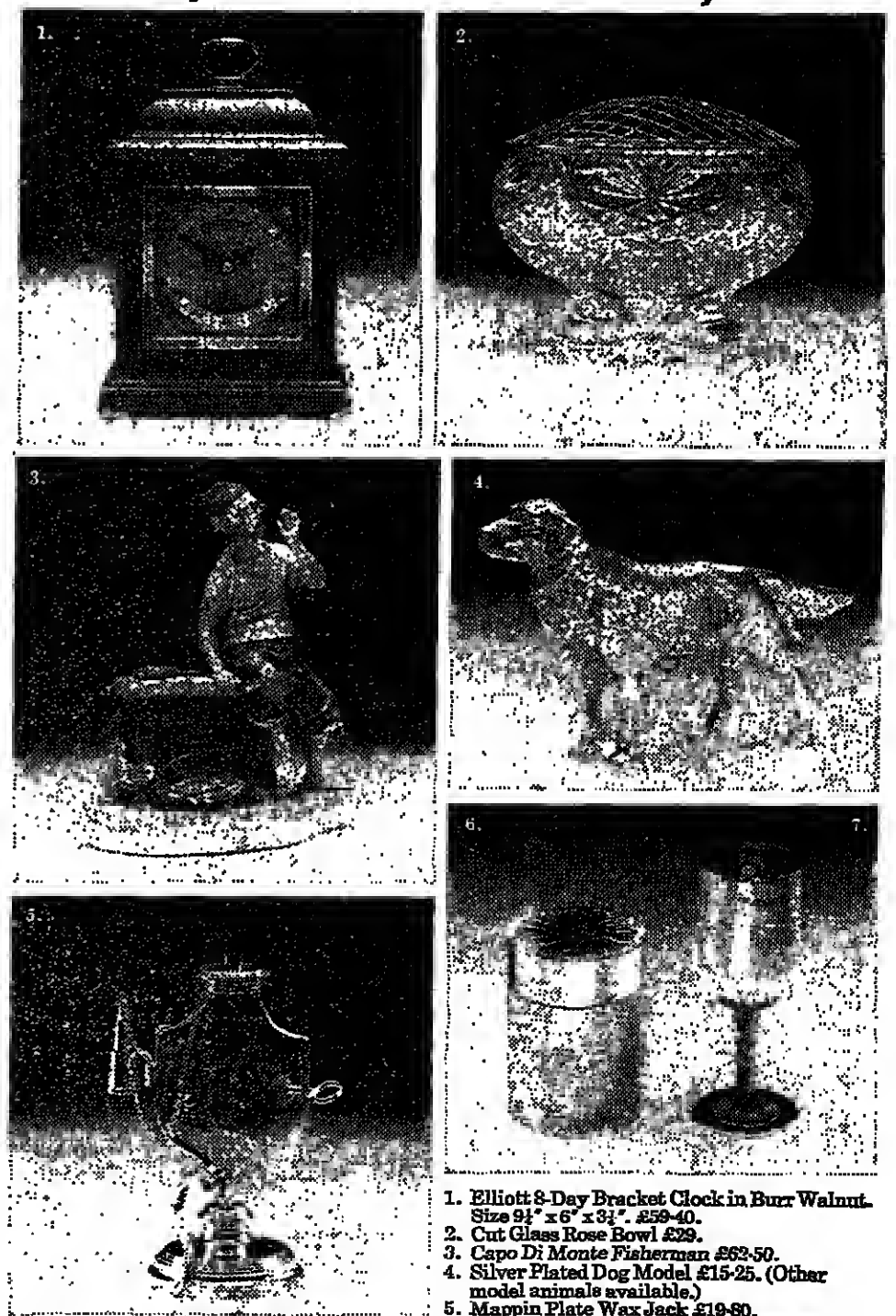
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Children's book nostalgia



The fluctuating Price of Nostalgia. For those unwilling to pay around £18.00 for a first edition of Walter Crane's *The Baby Opera*, Pan Piccolo have produced an elegantly bound paperback edition for a mere 60p. The colours may not glow like those in the original printing, but the edition conveys much of Walter Crane's feeling for page design. And you can still sing the rhymes.

In February, 1967, Sotheby & Co. held a sale of Children's Books and Juvenalia which deserves, within the modest annals of its subject, to be described as epoch-making. This was not due to anything intrinsic in the sale, or even to the fact of the sale itself but to the unexpectedly vigorous public response.

On the viewing days, ravening hordes descended on the rooms and almost tore asunder the shelves of chapbooks and primers "in original printed wrappers", and throughout the bidding lay-voices, never before raised in Sotheby's, were heard in contest against the surprised regulars.

It is impossible to account precisely for the excitement evoked by this sale (one bidder was so enthusiastic that he paid £12 for two books which he could have bought over a bookshop counter for £10. But what is certain is that it inspired a double reaction—a confirmation among the professionals of how much is still to be learnt about this neglected field of interest, and a realization among the developers that there was property of some consequence.

Every year since 1967 the book sales have multiplied (there has just been a very entertaining one at Crewkerne, of all places); every year more booksellers have been bringing out specialized catalogues; and every year the competition for, and the prices of, well-known books have been fiercer. Indeed, to judge by what has been paid for some indifferent Raggedy Green and Arthur Rackham items, Greenaway is sometimes likely to get the better of bibliographical prudence.

Needless to say, activity as intense as this among the antiquarians and collectors has had repercussions elsewhere—one of the most notable at the moment being the exploitation of book illustrations. In this borderland territory, where fine art and applied art are mingled, the proprietors of antique shops and little galleries have been quick to see the possibilities of a new fashion. At its simplest it may mean buying some Ernest Shepard drawings (the world seems to be full of Ernest Shepard drawings), or breaking up a Caldecott toy-book, and mounting the sheets in a stylish frame. Or at a more sophisticated level it may mean the holding of individual or group exhibitions, where book illustrations, projected book illustrations, or even rejected book illustrations are sold as pictures.

Visitors to the West End may see at present a fine exhibition of work by that great underrated illustrator Harold Jones at Green & Abbott's shop in St Georges Street, while round the corner in Maddox Street there has just opened an intriguing exhibition which includes both pictures and books.

Entitled "Illustrated Children's Books, 1860-1930", this show at the Kinman Morrison Gallery is combining, temporarily and partially, the virtues of gallery and bookshop. Around the walls are framed illustrations, drafts, or even straight pictures by such artists as Walter Crane, Richard Doyle and Heath Robinson, while in glass cases below there are books to correspond.

The latter, all of which are for sale, have been supplied by the booksellers Robin Green and Ian Hodgkinson and although the prices reflect a trend that will make poor book-collectors tremble for their future, it must be said that the books are in outstanding condition.

Such an emphasis on the decorative and rather 'chichi' 'collectable' quality of children's books can, however, be seen as doing some disservice to the quest to know more about children's literature as a genre. One of the reasons perhaps why the subject does not figure within conventional first degree courses in English universities is that it is regarded as a soft option ("chatter about Winnie")—and it is necessary to state, both for those who plan syllabuses and for those who think that academic respectability is the kiss of death, that the close study of children's books can be demanding work, and work which is important if we are to be able to discriminate more successfully among the offerings of the booksellers' and the auctioneers' catalogues.

A very recent example of current endeavours to improve our judgment of early children's books is Joyce Irene Whalley's *Cobwebs to Catch Flies*, which was published last month (Elek, £5.95). Working from the major reserve collection in the National Art Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Miss Whalley is concerned with children's books not as an antiquarian fancy, but because of the insights which they offer into society's changing attitudes towards the home-education of the young.

A children's books history society, constituted as a British Branch of the Friends of the Osborne Collection at Toronto, exists for the further study of early children's books. Details from the Secretary: Mrs Pat Garrett, 25 Field Way, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire.

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EVENING NEWS

Why Hamburgers would not accept the standards of living in Liverpool

When the Mayor of Hamburg resigned last month, his last act was to resign his seat on the city council. Hamburgers took it as grim confirmation of their fears that their city—the wealthiest in Europe—had become ungovernable. Such pessimism comes as a shock, as Hamburg seems so orderly and flourishing to an English city dweller inured to a life with declining standards of city services, and the visible evidence of growing social problems.

But the present critical economic situation facing central government everywhere is mirrored in the bankruptcy of every city in Europe. Hamburg, Germany's second largest city, is here contrasted with another port city, Liverpool, which is just one third of its size.

Both cities are burdened by huge debts. Liverpool's £250 million debt is costing the city £29 million in interest charges this year. Hamburg's 5678 million debt is equivalent to debts of £377 for each of its 1,800,000 citizens.

Inflation running at an annual rate of 16 per cent so far this year is adding £6m onto Liverpool's budget, swallowing up the Council's £3m contingency fund and leaving the city with an estimated deficit this year of £3m.

Liverpool is braced for a highly unpopular rate increase next year, even with the high rate support grant just announced and a rise in public transport fares of at least 10 per cent. Hamburg's financial situation is even more critical, as a major federal tax reform will be introduced on January 1 next year, and it will lose state revenues from personal taxation so that

• On Hamburg's sprawling acres of new housing, day-to-day life for the average citizen is not soured by squalor as it is in Liverpool

Hamburg will get approximately £170m less in city revenues over the next three years. Fares are to go up 18 per cent in the New Year, building is at a standstill, and the apparent prosperity of the well-dressed citizens crowding expensive shops and restaurants is in sharp contrast with their talk of the city's crisis.

Writing in the Hamburg *Die Zeit* last week, Frank Dahren-dorf, one of Hamburg's senior officials, put the city's problem and solution starkly. He said costs must be reduced by 5 per cent and the demands on the city government therefore reduced. He suggested that the city has been too ambitious, and has aimed for a standard of city services which was unrealistically high and must now be lowered.

Neither in Hamburg nor Liverpool has any elected member of the city's administration yet dared speak such political heresy openly. Privately however many admit that major cuts in city services are inevitable if city administrations are not to become paralysed as much by their debts as by their bureaucratic complexity.

The Mayor of Hamburg resigned over what has become a primary issue in both Hamburg and Liverpool—the size of the city. Liverpool's population has dropped by 150,000 in the past ten years, and another 100,000 people are expected to leave in the next year. Their departure will immediately lose the city £578,000 from the Government's rate support grant (calculated on the current year's basis). In addition the city loses the value of their general purchasing power.

Hamburg's problem is the same. A young, successful executive laughed when I asked him where he lived in the city: "I don't know a single person who still lives in the city. I live just 25 minutes away in Schleswig-Holstein, and so do all my friends." The swift run of American inner city people to the suburbs in the 1960s, when the taxes of the well-to-do were lost to the revenues of the cities by the fashionable migration to the surrounding suburbs or countryside. Hamburg's former mayor, Peter Schultz, wanted to stop the flow of population out by building what he called a new town in the centre of the city. But he could not convince his fellow council members, in the Land Parliament or the Senate that the policy could either work or be financed.

The new mayor is 37—the

youngest mayor in Germany. He is admired as an idealist for being prepared to take on a job no older, experienced man would accept. He, and Liverpool's new liberal council leader Cyril Carr, who is referred to as the most decent man ever to have succeeded in Liverpool politics, are very different from the authoritarian city bosses who have traditionally run both cities. Both men want a city which above all responds to its people.

But these new policies are bringing new problems. "Government has now become extremely difficult in Hamburg, because not only are the issues more complicated, and require more specialists to advise on them, but ordinary people are insisting on having a say in the decisions," said a senior Hamburg journalist. The same point was made by Liverpool's chief executive. "Under the Liberals every decision must be put to the people of the city—a complicated and time-consuming business. I'm not against it, but it isn't how I was brought up to carry on city government."

Responding to its people Hamburg has recently made a major policy change away from pulling down and rebuilding inner-city areas. Militant occupations and demonstrations by left-wing so-called "citizens initiatives", or injections of capital and brilliant planning and reclamation by small middle-class groups, changed the city's plans. Areas like Poschdorf and Eppendorf have become prosperous inner-city villages.

The transformation of areas like these shows city life can be upgraded, rather than allowed to slide downhill. But it was middle-class capital and energy with no aid from the city, which did it, and Liverpool has not attracted any such capital into its appallingly deprived centre. Attempts to renovate selected areas such as Granby or Vauxhall by harnessing the resources of the city itself, or the Home Office's Urban Aid programme, or the three year Shelter programme, have produced minor improvements in small proportion to the hopes and energy put in by poor residents.

In Liverpool the only talk about the city being ungovernable comes from the people who have tried to make major social changes in urban areas of mass unemployment with deprivation visible in every part of life, or from those like the Dockland

Action Group who have been trying for two years to empty the 335 acres of empty South Docks not just to demolish.

The greatest difference between the two cities is in what seems to be generally regarded as acceptable. Hamburgers rage openly about their city scandals and wasteful planning decisions. The justice department was discredited recently by prison riots, and a senior prosecutor shooting himself as the cover-up to the scandal came unstuck. The health department made serious management errors too in building the city's new skyscraper hospital. Near the city centre a brand new high rise flats stands uncompleted and unwanted after a policy change.

And Hamburg does have slums—though it reserves them mainly for its 64,000 foreign workers. But on its arid sprawling acres of new housing, day-to-day life for the average citizen is not soured by squalor as it is in Liverpool. There are no broken windows, no shattered pavements, no rubbish in the streets, no empty acres lying desolate in the middle of the city, no ponds filled with rubbish in the parks, no broken escalators and lavatories in new shopping precincts, no three-year-old housing developments needing major repairs, no 22,000 people on the housing list.

"Excuse me, but no Hamburger could live how your people live," said one impeccably polite Hamburg taxi driver who visited Liverpool this year.

Victoria Brittain
(To be concluded)

Bernard Levin

The day Covent Garden revived Faust and Kiri revived me

I think I had better begin by explaining, lest ugly rumours should start to get about, that I am not Kiri Kanawa, the beautiful Japanese soprano who was in the Covent Garden production of *Die Walküre* last Wednesday afternoon, cuddling her cat. I am Bernard Levin, the half of my kingdom, the whole of my kingdom, Mr. Compositors, if you will leave out the last word in that sentence! The cat in question is an exceptionally beautiful Siamese named Cobber, and the reason I was cuddling it was, to put it with heart-rending simplicity, that nothing better was available for cuddling. Kiri, being the devoted wife of an Australian mining engineer (may knave bears eat him inch by inch from the feet upwards, thus leaving the rest of us, you might say, with a fair field and no favour).

So much for the cat; now for the bed. I was ushered into that, by a dignified herself, to change into my breath-takingly beautiful multi-coloured zip-up jersey with the fashionably floppy collar, when I went to her home near Esher to film a television programme with her for BBC series *I do called Profile in Music*. Kiri being dressed for the interview in sweater and slacks, it was thought that my normal wing collar, dove-grey waistcoat and spats might seem incongruous opposite her. And thus, when I emerged from the bedroom, we sat and talked.

The occasion was enlivened by one of those episodes that make operatic life so delightful for those not directly involved, and which have ensured that no anecdotal of a major opera-house, if he is more than 30 years old, can find a respectable insurance company to cover his life; Covent Garden rang up to say that the conductor was Faust, and which had been called for 24 hours' notice (the next performance in the repertoire was the following day), and would Miss Kiri Kanawa kindly drop everything and hasten to London for a run-through. Now the producer of our programme

(Patricia Foy) is not married to a Levin, even one entirely unrelated to me, for nothing; the BBC had a contract with Miss Kiri Kanawa which gave us first call on her services that day, and the Opera House was told that it could cool its heels until we had finished. Kiri sat demurely in a corner while negotiations went on; the Opera House began to flap; the united front of Levin's stood firm; and I had visions of the Covent Garden heavy mob arriving to wrest the beautiful prize from our grasp by force, whereas I determined, should it come to tug-of-war, that I would clutch her ankle in a grip that only death would unloose, thus giving myself a good chance of getting something out of my visit, even if not a television programme. ("What on earth's that on your mantelpiece, Bernard?" "Kiri to Kanawa's left leg.")

It was not to be; the Opera House ceased to flap, no doubt under the benign influence of Mr Mackerras (Charlie is probably the most consummately unflappable conductor since Victor Gollancz; we got our interview; and the programme will be seen, assuming the BBC has not gone out of business altogether by then, early next year.

Then I went to *Faust*. The critical reception had been cool, not to say hostile, and I had not heard the work for so long that the last time I had heard it it was being performed by the Carl Rosa Company (remembering that, I remembered also the theatrical story about the out-of-work actor who declared bitterly that the last time he had been in a film, Folsy Currie got the girl), so I had forgotten it altogether, apart from the Jewel Song, and, of course, the *Humbone Chorus*, which, I remembered, was called because in my youth it was customary—though why I cannot tell you—to sing to its music a ditty which began



Kiri to Kanawa in a scene from *Faust*.

expecting nothing much out of the ordinary, apart from Kiri, and had an absolutely entrancing evening from beginning to end. It is true that operatic acting of the kind indulged in by the Mephistopheles has not been seen since I was contracted about 1885, and that there was a voice or two that might have

been better, together with a good deal of French pronunciation (it was sung in the original) that ought to have been a great deal better. But what I had forgotten, or possibly never knew, was that the opera itself is a mighty masterpiece. Of course it is not to be compared to *Wa*—that is to say, Mozart,

or even to the best Verdi, but why anybody should bother to listen to Puccini at all if they could get *Faust* is beyond my understanding. It has got more marvellous music than *Tosca*, *Bohème* and *Butterfly* put together, and for my part I would still be ahead if you threw in all the Bellini, much of Donizetti, *Cav* and *Pag*, and about three quarters of Berlioz. (That was a joke, Colin. Honestly it was! Put that knife down!)

Yet the astonishing thing about *Faust* is the way it has fallen out of so many repertoires. The present production is the first at Covent Garden since 1933, and it had not been done much for a good many years before that, but its former popularity was literally without compare, as you can tell from the excellent habit Covent Garden has of recording in the programme, how many performances there have been of whatever work you are seeing. I ran back through my programmes for the past couple of years, and worked out the following table:

Now if you subtract the number of performances of the others that there have been since the war, thus making their cut-off date the same as *Faust*, it is clear that *Faust* was until then by far the most popular opera in history. (The first two sentences in Shaw's collected volumes of music criticism are: "Something had better be done about this Royal Italian Opera. I have heard Gounod's *Faust* not

less than ninety times within the last ten or fifteen years; and I have had enough of it." No doubt its decline coincided with the rise, to complete dominance of the popular repertoire, of Puccini; but where in Puccini is there anything to touch the *Kermesse* scene in *Faust*, or the *Chorus* in *Bohème*, or *It était un roi de Thulé*, or the *Jewel Song*, or the *Church Scene*, or *Walpurgis Night* (omitted in the present production), or, dammit, the *Humbone Chorus*? Indeed what is there even in Verdi to touch that last? The *Grand March* from *Aida*, certainly, but nothing else; the nearest equivalent, which is *Quelli e quegli* from *Trovatore*, seems almost bloodless beside the *Gounod*.

I have always maintained, and consider that this production bears out my claim triumphantly, that if a work has held the stage with unbroken popularity for decades on end, it must be good; no flash in the pan can last for three-quarters of a century or so. Which means, of course, that the most deeply buried of all popular operatic composers must have been buried too deep. When shall we have some Meyerbeer, so that we can judge for ourselves? Of course, it would be appalling; extensive, of course, it would have to be cast with great care and an open cheque-book; of course the consequences would be appalling if it turned out to be a dud after all. But I cannot believe that it would.

Anyway, they could give themselves a shade of odds by putting Kiri in it. She was ravishing in *Faust*, of course; did I mention that a scarf being deemed appropriate for me to wear in the interview, she lent me a brown one of hers? I shall never wash my neck again.

The author of the article on electoral reform published on this page on December 6, was Anthony Wigman.

Eric Moonman Hoping for a happier new year than the last

"The year when nobody cared a damn"—that's my gut reaction to 1974. At this time of year your arts critics retrospectively savour the pleasures of their favourite books, films and records. The political year affords me no such satisfaction; no reflection, it was thoroughly depressing.

On the international scene, morals and standards of conduct have become grossly perverted. The use of the oil weapon by the Arabs has caused the governments of oil-consuming nations either to remain indifferent to Israel's fights for survival, or deliberately to look the other way as the Arabs rearm and again threaten Israel.

No one can blame Israel for describing the United Nations as wearing a badge of shame. The fact that the leader of a terrorist organisation should be invited to the United Nations at all is serious enough, but that the majority of delegates should give Mr Yasser Arafat a standing ovation is too much for the stomachs of those people who hoped that decency might still prevail, even in the horse air which the United Nations is today. For the UN is no longer the talking shop it used to be, which however ineffective still had some high ideals, but has become a place where issues are decided not on the judgment of the governments involved but by deals or blackmail.

The strategy of the communist countries is well known, and one can understand, though not condone, the attitude of some of the poor, misguided African nations who acted in this climate. But what about Australia? What about Britain? And what about Britain?

The operation of the double standard is nowhere more clearly illustrated than by that weekend in November when our Foreign Secretary was giving instructions to our United Nations ambassador to abstain on critical votes which gave credibility to the PLO, while the Home Secretary was baffled and angry, along with the rest of the nation, at the Birmingham bombings which killed or injured more than 200 people.

Perhaps failure to come to grips with the problems that face the real reason why so many western statesmen seem incapable of showing any leadership. But if the oil weapon is so powerful a form of blackmail that the western nations have remained silent, or even supported the antics of the lobby to isolate Israel in UNESCO, what will be the next act of appeasement? There is a stench of Munich about, but our statesmen should know better, for they are not too young to remember 1939.

For Britain in particular there is a grim warning. If we are too impressed by the PLO on the international front, we can expect greater prestige from the IRA and other extremist groups of both left and right who are already making themselves felt in our society. The Communists failed to capture even one constituency in February or October, but their influence is making itself felt in industry. And the National Front vote was in many places derisory, it too has adopted the technique of infiltration into popular movements, which is perhaps the greatest danger of the amateur private armies and their right-wing sympathizers.

The majority condemn these tactics, but they cannot take their disapproval for granted—we must be articulate in our condemnation.

One of the most troubling things about the spread of terrorism is the softening-up process it initiates. MPs not normally without courage, who are not respected by persons of office and who are often for the noise they make at question time, have remained silent.

Nor, until recently, have

church leaders been so. Perhaps theirs is the great fault, since the influence the Roman Catholic Church reaches many of the mill residents of this country Irish origin. It is not that I lack courage, but that I preoccupation with what I regard as the major issues conscience—contraception, abortion, divorce—has blin them to the fact that the Catholic population of the United Kingdom and Ireland is vicious the name of religion. The urgent need is the need speak out against terrorism.

And then, of course, media, out notorious for its reticence about scandals affecting individuals or abuses in society, have sometimes it is sensible to look the way. Of course they splashed the news of Birmingham bombs and a outrage, but that isn't all. How many have in a constant campaign? The editor of one national daily told me the other that it is difficult to be courageous in this very especially when you think how reporters on other papers have been routed in Northern Ireland and to play it cooler in future.

Anyone who still doubts the reality of my depression I have invited to the Hudson Institute near Britain's future. The facts as described were Britain is the slowest grow of the world's major industrial countries; that its output has been overtaken by Germany, France and Japan; the terms of income per head are barely in the top end and that behind these are the fundamental, increasing failures of education and productivity. These are not understood in fact but the difficulty lies in the fact that Britain has been in a crisis for so long no one imagined that the situation could actually get so bad, and will continue to do so. There are on an occasion slide that could take us disaster unless we adopt fundamentally different approach in the future.

The social contract such an approach be able to add to the sacred from right, left-wing military, demanding its demise year must bring an end to what the nation means for everyone, including the professional and aerial groups whom while are already benefiting, some of its implications, for example, the pensions field not yet felt involved.

The fears I expressed a nuclear safety in the mid the year brought not only port but also some examples of the anxiety, which people view the contents of all kinds of days material carried through, in a year, on the equivalent of 1,000 mt toxic doses. The anti-proliferation treaty is inadequate to vent the spread of nuclear weapons when the multi and technology are so available.

I am not by nature a pessimist, but I can find little joyful about life these past months. Some might argue the world community should find some satisfaction in change of regimes in G and Portugal—but this counter-balance by acquiesce and further deterioration of civil liberties to C. The small nation has the small nation to share power with the Nations would be welcome it not that they bring some intolerance and distortion as a group that the siao power of veto did after the war.

It is hard now to see optimism come to the 1975, but I will try. H. New Year!

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Robin Young ferrets behind the oaks at the Paris summit: The competition for information has been intense and until last night, the pickings remained scant. The principles to the discussion remained largely out of sight. Their meetings had been divided between three centres, two of which are far removed from the press centre where most briefings have been held.

Yesterday at lunch time the lobby was filled with journalists. They were so eager for news that even a little consultation I had with an embassy official about the precise meaning of a special offer on a French tin of Campbell's soup was mistaken for a private briefing. Journalists from Japan, Italy and Belgium bombed in on us, trying desperately to catch the hand meaning from our conversation.

Interest in the British briefings has been sharpened by the edge of rivalry between Harold Wilson's press adviser, Joe Haines, and James Callaghan's spokesman, Tom McCaffrey. At the beginning of this Government it was suggested that McCaffrey, a witty and approachable Scottish civil servant, should be appointed Wilson's press spokesman, while Haines would have been promoted to political adviser and speech writer.

That this did not come about is attributed to Haines's avid loyalty to Wilson, which makes his guidance suspect to sceptical newsmen. McCaffrey is more popular, and has had difficulty in not dominating the briefing sessions. Haines seldom goes beyond his opening statement—which often lays none too cunning an emphasis on what Wilson told his European

The Times Diary Making a meal of scant pickings

colleagues—and most questions are addressed to McCaffrey.

Haines said after the Elysée dinner on Monday night that the evening had been purely social but that Giscard and Wilson had both made speeches in French which had been "joke". He would not divulge any of Wilson's witticisms, though it is probable that, since he was used to be a minor script writer for *That was the Week that Was*, Haines himself had contributed to them.

He said he hated talking about food, and a diplomatic correspondent asked superciliously: "Does it matter?" In fact it might, since on Harold Wilson's last visit to Paris the stomach upset he contracted was blamed by the British on Giscard's oysters. Since then, during Brezhnev's visit to Paris, Foreign Minister Sauvagnargues had to be carried from a banquet on a stretcher, and both Brezhnev and Gromyko missed a subsequent luncheon. So far, this time, nobody seems to have contracted anything worse than negotiators' dyspepsia.

the conference has been damned as a left-wing plot in right-wing quarters, the party was a comically bourgeois gesture on the part of the organizers—the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Star of the night was Michael Foot, whose arrival was heralded by the thump of *I Get A Kick Out Of You* from a three-piece band. He was in avuncular and jovial mood.

Foot was not in a mood to pay serious attention to probing questions from reporters, though he did make anxious inquiries to discover whether they were members of the National Union of Journalists. When asked whether he accepted the view of an Australian delegate, that working conditions were by now a more important question than wages, Foot said genially: "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the most important considerations."

It was a jolly evening. Foot hugged his wife and stepped heavily on the back. The Russians were in particularly good humour. Jack Jones, general secretary of the TGWU, assured everyone for the second time that day that there was nothing sinister about the conference or its Communist participants. Thus reassured, every-

one reached for another drink, though by that time all the champagne had been gobbled up.



one reached for another drink, though by that time all the champagne had been gobbled up.

Skittish
John Haycraft, head of a federation for teaching languages, believes language has to be dramatic for people to remember it. Four years ago he set up a teaching theatre for English, which has given shape all over the Continent. Now he has turned his thoughts to English speakers learning French. On Monday night, he

presented a sample show of *Bric-a-Brac*, a revue of songs and sketches designed to teach grammatical points and pronunciation of the French language.

It was performed for an invited audience of teachers and BBC further education producers, who were required to participate heartily. They learnt how to pronounce correctly "Je ne sais pas" by answering to "Where is Napoleon, Josephine, Brigitte Bardot?"

Other sketches showed two tramps who stole food in which the troupe managed to squeeze in a joke about the bakers' strike. This taught possessive forms. During a magician's act the "No Smoking" sign fell impudently off the wall. A sombrero shied about an affair, followed the feelings of two women and a man as they thought their relationship through to its conclusion ("If I married him I'd have to wash his socks"). This taught the conditional tense.

Right on
Walking from Trafalgar Square to the Houses of Parliament yesterday, nobody could fail to know that it was Human Rights Day. About 20 people were demonstrating outside South Africa House on behalf of the Namibians. Then all down Whitehall, anti-Soviet agitators handed out leaflets supporting the cause of captive Ukrainians and Byelorussians.

The day's main attraction was in the committee room of the House of Commons, where Angela Davis, the black American Communist, was giving a press conference on behalf of

political prisoners in South Africa.

Wearing large hoop-like rings and a lapel button in the shape of a peace symbol, Miss Davis spoke softly and with a lady's grace, introducing her Neil Ock, the red-headed Lat MP, said: "There are very heroines in our generation. Angela Davis is certainly of them."

Miss Davis's main message was that the struggle against oppression in Southern Africa was part of the struggle oppressed people all over world. Violent struggle, believed, was the only way, liberation for Southern Africa.

Asked whether her camp for political prisoners included those in Czechoslovakia, she replied: "I don't happen to believe that those who are political prisoners in Czechoslovakia are fighting in the struggle against imperialism. People who attacked social countries ignored the struggle which had been achieved socialism.

The Soviet Union, for instance, was not suffering from the inflation which affects most countries of the two Solzhenitsyns, who common mass front-page space in bourgeois press, represent reaction.

Miss Davis will address meeting tomorrow evening Friends House, Euston Road. She also plans, in the few days left here, to contact movements representing oppressed black people Britain.

PH



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE LIFE OF CANTERBURY

appeal for more than three half million pounds to air and preserve the medieval glass and fabric at Canterbury Cathedral is unfortunately the latest in a long list of appeals for funds for urgent repairs to England's cathedrals in the past ten years. The odorous of the west towers of York Minster, weakened by the jolting of traffic, have been secured at a cost of £1.5 million. The scaffolding that still surrounds the west front of St Paul's Cathedral is another present reminder of the delicate condition of many famous churches and of the effect of modern decay on its fabric. Only a few cathedrals have escaped the need for repair or reconstruction in the past century.

The causes of decay are obvious enough. Many cathedrals of larger churches were built centuries ago. Durham is over 900 years old, and even St Paul's a young building by its standards, was built 300 years ago. Medieval architects' mistakes made few engineers' mistakes although they shed the limits of contemporary building technology to the outer edges of stability—the collapse of the nave at Beauvais was a rare example of architectural ambition running engineering possibilities. However, buildings of the thirteenth and fourteenth cen-

turies inevitably must require expensive maintenance and repair in the twentieth. Stone decays, cement disintegrates, timber beams rot to powder through the action of dry rot. The activity of men in latter centuries can also quicken this process of decay. Modern drainage can lower the water table and so have a damaging effect on the stability of cathedral foundations. The natural process of decay has been accelerated in the last fifty years by two new phenomena, the damaging vibration of traffic and the corrosive effect of air pollution. In the case of York the first caused the most damage; at Canterbury the second appears to be the principal culprit.

Medieval stained glass is a rarer commodity in England than in France mainly because of the iconoclasm of the Reformation which received its fullest and most damaging expression at the time of the Civil War. Canterbury possesses perhaps the finest collection of medieval stained glass, some of which dates from 1178. Yet the outside surface of these windows has been eaten into dangerously by the corrosive acid produced by moisture in the air and sulphur dioxide. One German expert pronounced the condition of these windows "catastrophic" and predicted that they will survive at the most for another twenty years. Perhaps

the most alarming evidence of how quickly air pollution can produce such a catastrophic decay is that photographs taken in 1947 revealed only a slight bluish stain on the glass. So stained glass that has survived intact for almost 800 years has been put in jeopardy by the action of air pollution in a single generation.

The very urgency of the necessary repairs at Canterbury raises the question of who should bear the burden of cost. Three and a half million pounds is a very large sum to raise by public subscription even for such a worthy cause. Cathedrals are, and should remain, working churches, but they are also living museums of our history and symbols of the strength of religious faith. At a less elevated level they are tourist attractions and so contribute to foreign exchange earnings from the tourist trade.

The case for regular state aid for the upkeep of cathedrals and other major ecclesiastical monuments in use is becoming stronger, but its full implications are not yet accepted. An alternative, the introduction of admission charges on a wide scale, would inevitably make cathedrals less like living churches and more like museums of a dead past. A public appeal is the only ready means of raising the necessary money; and an appeal for the capital church of English Christianity is especially deserving of support.

PLYING COMMON SENSE TO CONTEMPT

The Phillimore Committee on contempt of court has tried hard to reform the existing chaotic law making a large number of recommendations which, taken as a whole, would have the beneficial effect both of making the law more certain and of liberalizing it to take account of modern conditions. Many of the more important proposals are aimed at bringing in a rational way the administration of justice, the freedom of publication, a report is a well-balanced one, inevitably it will fail to satisfy any of the interests which it is signed to advance.

The group of proposals on the contempt within which the law of contempt would lie are perhaps the most significant from a point of view of everyday newspaper and broadcasting practice. Both for criminal and civil cases, however, the committee has made recommendations which are as many problems as they solve. For criminal cases, it is decided that the possibility of contempt should only arise after charge has been laid on a summons issued. This would mean that whilst a man was on a run, with a warrant issued against him, or even where he has been arrested but not yet charged, no amount of prejudicial matter could be published against him. It is already an example of a harm which would be done to accused's right to a fair trial in the Lord Lucan case. The publicity given to his past life, and conclusions inferred, would make any future trial particularly sensitive to allegations of unfairness. The period between arrest or

detention and charge would be equally open to abuse. Recently, in the Birmingham and Guildford bombings cases, several days have elapsed between persons being taken into custody and the charge being laid. Under the Phillimore committee's proposals that period could become open season for the type of background, investigative and potentially prejudicial material which at present is usually reserved for after the trial. The committee rejected the concept of "imminent" arrest as being too uncertain but what it has suggested in its place will not prevent prejudice.

For civil cases, it has proposed a starting-point which is unsatisfactory for the opposite reason. In saying that the relevant date should be the setting down a case for trial, the committee has opened the way for comment or fact to be stifled for a period which may be as long as two years or more, as Lord Denning pointed out in his evidence to the committee. Lord Denning was of the opinion that the relevant starting point should be the date when the case was actually listed for hearing, some two or three months at most before the date of trial. Lord Salmon believed that cases before a judge alone (which all civil cases other than libel now are) did not need the protection of the law of contempt at all. Mr Robin Day, in his persuasive note of reservation, chooses a compromise between these two eminent views, and suggests a "sub-judice" list published one or two weeks before the date of trial. Either his proposal or Lord Denning's would be acceptable, but the much longer time period which

the committee's recommendation would lead to is excessive.

The committee rejected the creation of a defence of public benefit to an allegation of contempt. Its reason was, mainly, that it would introduce another element of uncertainty into a field of the law which it was attempting to make more certain. This approach, while commendable over the field of contempt as a whole, can do a disservice in some circumstances. The defence that, although possibly prejudicial to the individual litigant, a publication was so much to the public benefit that it outweighed the individual interest, would have been useful. By its nature, it could not be used except in relatively rare cases where a serious point was sought to be made. The proposal that pressure on a litigant in the form of a campaign—such as that which *The Sunday Times* launched against the Distillers Company on the thalidomide issue—should not be subject to the law of contempt does mitigate the rejection of the public benefit defence.

The committee has also shown commendable sense in its approach to the circumstances in the Paul Foot case, even though it did not know the facts of the case when it made its comments. Mr Foot was found guilty of contempt in revealing the names of blackmail victims after a trial judge had asked that they be referred to by initials only. The Phillimore committee suggests, as has been argued in *The Times*, that it is necessary to pass legislation to place on a statutory basis a judge's ruling that names should not be revealed.

Wales are located; similarly, "British" should be confined to citizens of the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland) or to attributes of that kingdom. It is true that a government publication is entitled "British" though it refers to the United Kingdom, and this use of Britain is the one possible exception that might be permitted. It is also true that such practice will provide no convenient term for inhabitants of England and Wales and for those of Great Britain; but this is a small price to pay for avoiding ambiguity. Of course, if the United Kingdom contracts or ceases to exist, some other nomenclature will be necessary, though there will continue to be a need for a term to describe the island of Great Britain.

Yours faithfully,
J. T. COPPOCK, Professor of Geography, University of Edinburgh, High School Yards, Edinburgh.

'The Battleship Potemkin'
From Lord Bernstein and Mr Ivor Montagu

Sir, The BBC in their notes in the *Radio Times* stated apropos the December 6 showing of S. M. Eisenstein's film *The Battleship Potemkin* that "tonight for the first time, it is being shown in this country, complete with the score especially written by Edmund Meisel". This statement is erroneous. The film was shown, complete and with the Meisel music, in the 33rd Programme of the Film Society, at the Tivoli, Strand, on November 10, 1929. The orchestra at the performance was conducted by the composer himself, and the director who was present was then hearing the music, made originally for the German distribution of the film, for the first time.

It was noted in the Film Society Programme that, when protest in Stuttgart secured the lifting of a ban on the film itself, the Meisel music could nevertheless not be used as it remained forbidden there, as *staatsgehoerlich*. Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, IVOR MONTAGU, Granada Group Ltd, 36 Golden Square, W1.

tion and later under pressure from their followers withdrew their agreement. The same happened last year with Bishop Muzorewa's agreement with Mr Smith, Zimbabwe African National Union. Zimbabwe African People's Union have always been at loggerheads as they are based on hostile tribal groupings as well as being supported by China and the USSR respectively. Their concentration under Frolizi in the early 70s merely resulted in a third grouping.

Their present grouping under African National Congress leadership can therefore only be taken as a short-term tactical move, albeit a wise one. Negotiations will continue, but as a Rhodesian group, black or white, trusts each other, any serious move must be guaranteed both by the Presidents of Zambia, Botswana and Tanzania, as well as by South Africa. If this can be achieved, the whole Southern Africa crisis which is so potentially dangerous in the broader East-West context could be defused.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK WALL, House of Commons.

Britain and British

From Professor J. T. Coppock

Sir, Recent discussion on legislation to combat terrorism has again highlighted the ambiguous use of terms to describe the constituent parts of the United Kingdom and of their inhabitants. From time to time the word "Britain" is used as a synonym for England (and vice versa, both to the annoyance of the Scots), England and Wales Great Britain, the present United Kingdom and what used to be called (to the annoyance of the Irish) the British Isles. Similarly, "British" has been used to describe citizens of any of these areas or to describe any attribute of them.

Christmas closure of maternity units

From Mrs Peter Matthews
Sir, A decision to close maternity units over Christmas seems a curious way to celebrate the birth of Christ. Indeed what will those liberated from work be celebrating? Apparently it's still a problem to find a place to be born.

Yours truly,
PAMELA MATTHEWS, 1 Edwards Place, Kensington High Street, W8.

Children in hospital

From Mr P. W. Dixon

Sir, I read with great interest the letter from Mrs Angela Rumbold (October 3) about the visiting of children in hospital. I entirely agree with her that emotional security—and these are her own words—can best be achieved by allowing parents free access at all times to their children while they are in hospital. At Great Ormond Street and we hope that we are present as a national and international children's hospital—we have subscribed to this philosophy for many years, and indeed have sizeable parental accommodation, apart from free access visiting.

There is, unfortunately, another side to this coin, and that is one of security, about which we are greatly concerned. We have, in common with many hospitals, a fairly regular pattern of petty theft, and some major thieving of material and equipment. We have had one "snatch" of a child, which in 200 terms would be a domestic affair, but I think on the whole it may be that hospitals have gone too far in the direction of free access and I dread the occasion when a child might be lifted for any reason because the hospital has allowed free access without any sort of security as to visitors.

My Board of Governors has given serious consideration to this problem and has examined the problem of identity cards and photographs: on the whole, our feeling is that this would not be welcome, but, nevertheless what would be the headlines in your paper, as well as others, if a child were removed because we were unable to identify access? I use the word "unchallenged" because it is quite impossible to ask overworked and harassed nursing staff, or for that matter other hospital personnel, to challenge every person allowed access to a busy general hospital.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DIXON, House Governor and Secretary, The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, WCI.

Distributing food

From Sir Geoffrey Vickers

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr W. A. M. Edwards (December 5) is far-sighted but I fear premature in calling for food rationing. Rationing can begin only when a commodity is scarce and is perceived to be too scarce to be distributed by the market. This point will be reached (in grains) when food and fodder imports, whether "developed" (Britain, Japan) or "undeveloped" (India) bid against each other even more fiercely for their minimally needed share in an inadequate world surplus produced by the market of four countries which are still net exporters of grain.

Since a market is an unacceptable means to distribute scarce essentials (for example, places in the inadequate lifeboats of a sinking ship), some other method must be found. It will then have to impose some rough and ready quota allocations, as the oil companies did to some extent in the oil crisis and as government did better, in grains, in the years immediately following the last war. Then—but I fear not before then—we may hope to get (a) food rationing and perhaps other rationing as well; (b) the massive shift from fodder grains to food grains which alone can quickly raise the world's effective food supply; (c) let us hope, an end to the efforts of every pressure group in England to pass its share of austerity on to the backs of others; and even (d) a quickened sense of national responsibility in a nation far better endowed than most by both history and geography.

Meaning let us hope that beneath our dreary public performances learning is going on. Learning takes time. It may not yet appear in action. It may none the less be real enough to trigger right action when the crunch comes. We shall soon see. Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY VICKERS, Little Mead, Goring-on-Thames, Reading, Berkshire.

The Capri strip

From Mr B. A. Young

Sir, When the South Africans leave Namibia, should not something be done about the Capri Strip? This geographical absurdity never served any good purpose, and administratively it drives national barriers through tribal territories in a manner even more unnecessary than usual. It was once administered by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, now that Botswana has achieved adult nationhood I suggest she should be asked to take it over once more and rationalise the frontier in that region. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
B. A. YOUNG, Flat 3, 28 Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea, SW10.

Police files on bombers

From Mr H. P. M. Reay

Sir, The police have had a great deal of information to help them with the bombers; some of this must have come from otherwise good IRA men who cannot stand the carnage. If so, is it likely that they would have been willing to "betray" their comrades if the penalty was hanging? Yours faithfully,
H. P. M. REAY, 24 St John Street, EC1, December 6.

Censor and Ulster terrorism

From Lord Brookeborough
Sir, I would be grateful if you would grant me space in your columns to deal with some of the matters raised by your Northern Ireland Correspondent, Mr Fisk, in his article on December 3, 1974.

Mr Fisk protested about the present restrictions being voluntarily exercised by the media concerning the appearance of men of violence on the screen. He also poured scorn on the reported view of the GOC, Northern Ireland, that the IRA depended heavily on media exposure. But to many in Northern Ireland General King's comments that "all terrorist organizations thrive on propaganda and without the exaggerated attention of the media the IRA would probably have languished and died" will have the ring of truth.

What worries me most in this article is the attitude indicated by your Correspondent. He criticizes so imaginatively official censorship but makes no mention of the real threat. That threat is attempted censorship by the men of violence.

I can find no mention in your paper of the vicious attack by the Provisional IRA in an attempt to the press which they held at gunpoint for several hours two representatives of a London daily newspaper—at the same time as the bombs were exploding in Birmingham. Nor is this the first time that threats—veiled or otherwise—have been made to reporters by the terrorists.

Government face a major problem on how democracies should deal with terrorism. We have always welcomed dissenters: they advocate change by consent. The vile methods of the terrorist make his case different in kind. Faced with terrorism we must be prepared to take steps adequate to meet the threat in order to preserve our liberties for the future. Access to the media is a major weapon of modern terrorism: we must deprive them of that weapon.

The directive under which RTE operates in the Republic of Ireland indicates a sense of Government responsibility on this issue which we should seek to emulate.

Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Dublin Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, summed up the problem very well when he said on October 26:

"Freak liberals protest against all 'repressive legislation', but the laws against crime are necessarily repressive, and armed conspiracy is the most dangerous of crimes... If a democratic government is generally felt to have abused its powers by excessive use of repressive legislation then it falls and is replaced by another democratic government. But if it fails to provide an adequate response to the armed conspiracy, and thereby succumbs to that con-

Law of sedition

From Ms Patricia Hewitt and others

Sir, We, the undersigned, consider the Incitement to Disaffection Act 1934 to be an unacceptable infringement of free expression in this country. The Act—which makes it an offence to "maliciously and adversely endeavour to seduce any member of Her Majesty's Forces from his duty or allegiance" or to possess any document whose distribution amongst the Forces would constitute an offence—fell into disuse for over 30 years. In 1972, however, it was revived to mark the maximum of two years' imprisonment, simply for possessing certain leaflets. He has now appealed to the European Commission of Human Rights. In May this year, Pat Arrowsmith was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for distributing leaflets in an Army barracks, despite an earlier assurance from the Director of Public Prosecutions that she would not be so charged. In the last month, 14 more people have been charged with offences under the Act, and with conspiring to breach it.

The Act contains similar provisions to those of a number of other statutes in the confused and archaic field of sedition law. We consider it to be dangerous, involving "protection" of the Forces to justify intolerably wide powers of censorship. Its introduction was opposed in 1934 on the grounds that it would

Tied housing

From Mr G. J. Main

Sir, May I, as a farm manager, living in a "tied" house and therefore seeing both sides of the question, add a few comments?

I am sorry that a matter which is largely practical has become political and emotive. The result has been that much that has been printed reads more like propaganda than statements of fact.

No one actually knows whether the majority of farm workers are in favour of retaining tied cottages or not. To find this out one would have to hold a referendum.

The official policy of the NUAW is to encourage the retention of tied housing. This policy may not represent the view of the majority of its members. However, a great number (and, I suspect a majority) of farm workers

Health Service and Nalco

From Mr Brian Adcock

Sir, I read with dismay your report on December 3 about the members of the National and Local Government Officers Association (NALGO) who work in the administrative and clerical branches of the National Health Service being called on by the union to ban all overtime, to work one hour a week less (two hours in London), and to work to rule.

As with the action by Nalco in June, this decision appears to be made by the National Executive Council without any effort whatsoever to consult Nalco members generally.

I am a Nalco member, and I cannot discover who urged the National Executive Council to take this action. Even assuming that some branches urged this action, there was certainly no consultation with any other health branches throughout the country to discover whether this action would be approved.

A fair balance in the arts

From Mr Robert Fleming
Sir, With reference to today's *Leader* (December 9), "Striking a fair balance in the arts", the statement that the arts make no direct contribution to the balance of payments is not true.

At the moment, the number of plays and plays on Broadway from England is a large proportion of the whole, and a return from royalties and salaries, at least in part, comes back to this country. This has been in varying degrees from season to season the case for many years. To which can be added similar situations throughout the English-speaking world.

It might also be added that perhaps a little prestige may accrue. Indeed, it is a strange cost for the arts on the grounds of earnings in the export market to say nothing of the inducement to tourism in this country.

Secondly, it is not true that no industrial sponsorship goes to the arts. It does exist, and examples can be found, although it is still regrettably on a small scale. Mr Jenkins is right to hope for an increase in this direction, and it is to be hoped that he will be allowed practical means of encouraging it.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT FLEMING, Garrick Club, WC2, December 9.

From Mr John Pudney
Sir, While I doubt if you are right in stating that the arts "make no direct contribution to the balance of payments" many people who compose, paint, or write for a living will agree with your statement that the Government would be right not to let the arts have a heavy burden on the arts next year.

But look what the Government proposes to do to individuals self-employed in the arts next year! Artists, writers and musicians are being assaulted by yet another increase in state contributions which can only reduce their living standards at a time when employed people are clamouring for more and usually getting it. The campaign against the self-employed is going to knock the arts very hard indeed.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PUDNEY, 4 Macartney House, Chesterfield Walk, Greenwich Park, SE10.

Clergy stipends

From the Reverend P. H. Thompson

Sir, The announcement that incumbents are to receive an additional £1 per week to their stipend brings into perspective the plight of only one category in our society which has no redress against those who create inflation by excessive wage demands. The plight of the married clergy with children who have long borne their burden nobly, must now be reaching the state of the intolerable. The Church of England instituted the principle of married clergy in the sixteenth century but it has never come to grips with the problem of providing adequately for them. The majority of the parochial clergy have always been poor for the most part and with the gloomy prognostications of the decline of our national economy it looks as though there is little prospect of them ever being anything else.

Parishes are to be pressed to contribute to the stipends of their clergy to a considerable degree, but the fact remains that many will not have the capacity to do so. The vastly increased costs of maintaining plant, etc., is going to be more than many will be able to bear. The resources of the Church Commissioners are now stretched to their utmost taking into account pensions, widows' pensions, rates and maintenance of parsonage houses.

Has not the time come for some courageous leadership and vision in the Church to revive the ideal of a celibate clergy? As an unmarried priest I am able to get by on a minimum London Diocesan stipend; I run a car and I have a holiday, but if the Church is to reduce the number of men to be ordained on account of lack of money to pay them, the end can only be disastrous.

With an unmarried priesthood it would be possible for a number of clergy to live in a central house, each with his own self-contained apartment, perhaps sharing a common table and the expenses of a housekeeper and domestic help. Clergy houses are not for the most part satisfactory where the clergy live in common. The main problem for the unmarried priest is loneliness and domestic care. Living separately in a central establishment would obviate this. Each priest would be responsible for his own parish with its own individuality; each parish would contribute the expenses of car, telephone, etc. In this way many extensive country areas as well as urban areas would be adequately provided with a priest.

And is there any reason why rural parishes should receive stipends in excess of the parochial clergy? They could have charge of churches in their area which did not require a full time priest.

Yours faithfully,
P. H. THOMPSON, 9 The Fairway, South Hampstead, Middlesex, December 6.

Put upon?

From Mr Geoffrey Poynton

Sir, Can anyone explain the uponization of our towns—Stratford-upon-Avon, etc? Why is Burford-upon-Stoke merely on the Trent? Is there some Royal town-upping court that confers the stately "upon", or can anyone join in—eg Leigh-upon-Sea, Barrow-upon-Furness, Barton-underneath-Needwood, Stoke-upon-far-from-Nayland, Harrow-upon-top-of-the-Hill?

Or perhaps further civic pride should be denied, and set aside, and mortified? Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY POYNTON, Vinehall, Southall, London, December 5.

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GEOFFREY POYNTON, Vinehall, Southall, London, December 5.

Detente in Africa

From Mr Patrick Wall, Conservative MP for Holniche

Sir, If progress is to be made towards a detente in Southern Africa two points must be borne in mind. The strength of the white minorities must not be underestimated. The enemies in Algeria and Mozambique were couched from Paris and Lisbon respectively and once the will of the home country to fight had disappeared the result was inevitable. These precedents do not apply to Salisbury and Pretoria. Secondly, it should be remembered that both Joshua Nkomo and Dr Siribole signed the 1961 Consti-

Paul Gallico
Mrs. Harris goes to Moscow

Catherine Cookson
The Mallen Litter

Monica Dickens
Last Year when I was Young

Victor Canning
The Mask of Memory

Doris Leslie
The Incredible Duchess

Dodie Smith
Look Back with Love

CHILDREN'S BOOK

Helen Oxenbury & Brian Alderson
Cakes & Custard

Heinemann

Forthcoming marriages

Mr. R. Kenyon and Miss M. A. Southby. The engagement is announced between Mr. Robert Kenyon, of 27 Sussex Mansions, Old Brompton Road, London, SW7, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. P. Kenyon, of Lydbury North, Shropshire, and Mary Anne Southby, of 19 Cleveland Square, London, W2, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander P. H. J. and Lady Anne Southby, of Guadalupe, Spain.

Captain W. R. H. Cobham, RA, and Miss J. J. Mullin. The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cobham, of Uley, Gloucestershire, and Lady Jane Mullin, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs. W. S. Mullin, of 27 Kensington Square, London, W8.

Mr. N. Finner and Miss S. T. Dent. The engagement is announced between Mr. Nicholas Finner, of 110 The Elm, Hampton, Surrey, and Susan, second daughter of Professor and Mrs. Charles Dent, of Ealing.

Mr. C. D. Kington and Miss C. A. Wynne-Tyson. The engagement is announced between Mr. Charles Kington, of 110 The Elm, Hampton, Surrey, and Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wynne-Tyson, of Paddock, Footwell, Sussex.

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25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, December 10, 1949

From Our United Nations Correspondent

Flushing Meadows, Dec 9.—The General Assembly, by 38 votes to 14, with seven abstentions, took the historic decision late tonight to place Jerusalem and the Holy Places outside the city under a full international status administered by the United Nations. The Trusteeship Council is directed to draw up the necessary documents and proceed to their execution.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
December 10: The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

Mr. James Hamilton, MP (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household) was received in audience by Her Majesty and presented Addresses from the House of Commons to which the Queen was graciously pleased to make reply.

The Duke of Edinburgh this morning gave a lecture to the students of the Royal College of Defence Studies at Seaford House, Belgrave Square, and was later entertained at luncheon.

His Royal Highness, as Patron of the Outward Bound Trust, gave a Reception at Buckingham Palace this evening for Friends of the Trust.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President, attended the Bicenennial Dinner of the Royal Society of Arts at John Adam Street and subsequently presented the Albert and the Benjamin Franklin Medals for 1974.

Major Henry Hugh Smith was in attendance.

Her Majesty was represented by the Earl of Westmorland (Lord in Waiting) at the memorial Service for His Excellency Mr. E. J. Childers (President of the Republic of Ireland) which was held at St. Paul's Church, Eaton Square, this morning.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Winterton (Lord in Waiting) was in attendance at the arrival of the Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman and welcomed His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE
December 10: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the Exhibition of the Suffolk Collection at Ranger's House, Blackheath.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell-Preston and Major John Griffin were in attendance.

Her Majesty this evening honoured the President of the Royal Society of Arts (The Duke of Edinburgh) with her presence at the Bicenennial Dinner and afterwards received the Albert Medal for 1974.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 10: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Ball held at Bibo's Restaurant, W8, in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child.

Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens was in attendance.

ST JAMES'S PALACE
December 10: The Duke of Kent, as Colonel, today received Colonel Murray de Klee on his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Scots Guards and Colonel "Frank" MacGregor, of 1st Grenadier Guards, on relinquishing this appointment.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and The Duke of Devonshire, President of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, this evening attended the Life-Boat and Mermaid Ball at the Dorchester Hotel.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, and Mrs. Peter Wilmore-Stirwell were in attendance.

Receptions

Royal Society of Arts
The Duke of Edinburgh, as president, presided and presented the society's gold Albert Medal to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at a bicenennial dinner of the society at the Dorchester Hotel.

He also presented Dame Margot Footery de Aries with the society's Benjamin Franklin Medal. The guests, who represented the performing arts, were: Mrs. John Stratton, a vice-president, and other members of the council.

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Dr Coggan and Lord Astor of Hever examining one of the cathedral windows that have been restored.

Crisis fund for cathedral

By Philip Howard

Dr Coggan, in his first important public appearance since his appointment as Archbishop of Canterbury, used the opportunity yesterday to launch an appeal for £3.5m to rescue the cathedral where he will be enthroned in January.

While Archbishop of York, Dr Coggan successfully completed a £2m appeal for the restoration of the fabric of the cathedral, at that time the largest sum ever raised for a single building.

In the great hammer-beamed hall of Lambeth Palace, he said: "It is no longer a question of whether we have the money to do it, but whether we have the will."

He said he believed the state should contribute to preserving great church buildings, "if only on pragmatic grounds. These great churches bring a very great deal of money into the country from people who come to Britain just to see buildings like Canterbury Cathedral."

The mother church of Christianity in England, whose roots stretch back to Augustine, needs as much money as would buy a seventh of a Concord or a few yards of Channel tunnel to maintain itself as it has for the past eight centuries as a monumental witness to man's belief in God. Without immediate restoration, the medieval stained glass, built by William of Sens between 1170 and 1190, will disintegrate. The same corrosive acids to the modern atmosphere are crumbling the stonework and will destroy the fabric if nothing is done. Inflation has made the cost of choral music, and without the appeal the choir of Canterbury will be silenced.

Canon Joseph Robinson, canon treasurer of the cathedral, said: "This is a national project, because Canterbury Cathedral stands for something for us all, and belongs to us all, not as a museum or an empty building but as a house of God."

Even before the official inauguration of the appeal, £750,000 has been given, and Kent County Council is debating a recommendation to contribute £200,000. Lord Astor of Hever, seneschal of the cathedral and president of the appeal, said: "We do not know what our successors think of the twentieth century."

An exhibition of the decay of the cathedral was on view in the nave of the cathedral, showing the state of the medieval windows, nearly completely eaten away by chemicals in the atmosphere that are turned to sulphuric acid by rain. Beneath the layers of gypsum, hydrated silica, and calcium sulphate, the glass is corroded to such a quarter of its original thickness.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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MELLERSH & HARDING
Chartered Surveyors
43 ST. JAMES'S PLACE
LONDON, S.W.1
01-493 6141

New tax relief for pension funds aimed at giving boost to building societies

Baroness Williams of Garsington, Secretary of the Building Societies Association, said that the new Bill, published yesterday, would secure long-term institutional funds for building societies provided the amount of surplus in the Bill, published yesterday, was not less than the amount of surplus in the Bill, published yesterday.

Under existing arrangements pension funds invest in building societies and obtain the same rate of interest as other forms of deposits. Under the new Bill, pension funds will be able to invest in building societies and obtain the same rate of interest as other forms of deposits.

Without the security of knowing how long the funds would remain with them, the influx of pension fund "hot money" could create additional problems for the societies rather than helping them. Assurance policies: The finer clarification of qualifying assurance policies, that is those where the policyholder is entitled to a relief of 16.5 per cent on the premiums payable, promised in the Budget, is much in line with the changes then outlined.

Guidelines transfer capital

The Finance Bill, published yesterday, sets out the guidelines for the transfer of capital transfer tax. It follows the guidelines in the original White Paper published in August and sets out the guidelines for the transfer of capital transfer tax.

Stock appreciation rule may aid speculators

Proposals for tax relief against stock appreciation, one of the key concessions in the Finance Bill, could lead to a new form of speculation, according to a spokesman for the Inland Revenue.

Ironically, the greatest benefit would go to the most successful dealers who sold most of their stock before the market peaked. The Finance Bill, published yesterday, sets out the guidelines for the transfer of capital transfer tax.

BANK FIGURES

The following are the figures for the following banks released by the Bank of England today.

At end of month	Eligible liabilities in £m	Rise over 3 months in £m	Ratio of eligible liabilities to assets
1973			
Nov	29,318	3.02	14.3
Dec	30,036	32.8	13.8
1974			
Jan	30,462	25.5	13.9
Feb	30,138	11.7	14.1
March	30,145	7.5	13.8
April	29,835	-7.1	13.8
May	29,835	-6.9	13.8
June	30,038	-14	13.6
July	30,837	12.6	13.4
Aug	30,856	17.6	13.4
Sept	30,753	9.9	13.6
Oct	31,219	5.0	13.4
Nov	31,461	8.1	13.5

Borrowing pressures may be less than feared

By Christopher Wilkins

Corporate borrowing pressures are continuing to build up, but with a realisation of the long expected liquidity squeeze yet becoming apparent. Statistics released yesterday by the London clearing banks covering the five weeks to November 20 show a drop in sterling loans to £11.8m to £14.87m, but the fall was less than would normally have been expected on seasonal grounds, pointing to a continuation of the fundamental upturn seen in October. Heavy engineering and shipbuilding were prominent borrowing sectors.

Pay disputes threaten to close Tyne shipyards

By Ronald Kershaw

Swan Hunter Shipbuilders, with about 50 ships on order worth nearly £400m, are drawing nearer the time when some of their Tyne-side shipyards may have to close owing to pay disputes. Nearly 4,000 men have been laid off as a result of a walk out by 600 electricians, which leaves fewer than 6,000 men at work at the five yards.

The electricians, who claim they are locked out, walked off the job when their claim for a basic rate of £50 a week was rejected by the management. The men sent partly with electricians in the nationalised Court Builders' Shipyard on the Weir, 12 miles away.

Swan Hunter rates are between £42 and £44 basic. In support of their claim, the men banned overtime which disrupted production. They were asked to return to normal working to allow discussions to continue or be removed from the payroll. At this point the men stopped work, claiming a lock out.

The company has made an offer of a basic rate of £46 weekly, rising by fortnightly increases of 15p to £50 at the end of next year. This has been rejected.

Mr Wilson urged to convene talks on car industry crisis

By R. W. Shakespeare

Mr Harold Wilson is being urged to convene a special conference of Government, employers and shop floor representatives to discuss the mounting crisis in Britain's motor industry and, in particular, the trouble at British Leyland.

Meanwhile, union representatives at the Chrysler car plants have expressed fears that the redundancies announced by the American-owned company may be the forerunner of a complete rundown of its United Kingdom operations.

The request for intervention by Mr Wilson has come from the Motorists' Edelman, Labour MP for Coventry, North West, in the heart of the Midlands car production centre. He has tabled a Commons question calling on the Prime Minister personally to address the special conference, and he also advocates a "management shakeout" at British Leyland.

Lauri Stokes, the British Leyland chairman, yesterday issued a special appeal to workers for "some give and take" in future negotiations to help the company out of its difficulties.

The management spokesman made it clear that British Leyland could not recoup all of this increase through increased prices. Much of it must come from higher production and greater efficiency. At Chrysler representatives of seven unions whose members are likely to be affected by the cutbacks among white collar workers that have just been announced have demanded top level discussions about the company's long-term policies and operations.

Chrysler has said that 700 workers, mainly staff employees, will lose their jobs by February and that some 400 of these will be in the Midlands. In the statement yesterday, the union representatives claimed that the redundancies included a "decision of the shop floor experimental workers at Chrysler Whitley plant in Coventry. We do not accept the redundancy will solve the company's problems."

The statement said that the unions understood that Chrysler's capital plans for European operations in 1975 included £50m in France, £34m in Spain and only £5m in the United Kingdom. "It is our belief that these moves show a long-term situation that extends beyond these currently threatened with the sack, and poses a threat to the job prospects of all employees. Public accountability of multinational corporations is a demand which must be made by all workers."

Last night a Chrysler management spokesman claimed that the union statement was "misleading and inaccurate" and an over-reaction to the company's redundancy plans, which were "designed to keep the British operations viable."

Recession, not inflation, is now top US problem

From Frank Vogel

Washington, Dec 10.—President Ford's Administration is moving into high gear with reflationary measures. Top Administration officials admit that they failed to anticipate the speed with which the recession was deepening and unemployment rising.

The Administration is accepting that there will be a large budget deficit for the current year that ends next June 30. Mr William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, said in a television interview that the President now accepted the need for a larger public works programme than the one he proposed last month.

Administration officials admit that the stress in policy planning is moving to treating recession rather than inflation as "a public enemy number one". It must be noted, however, that the Administration still shows no signs of moving to anything like the reflationary policies that Democrats in the Congress and many economists are demanding.

President Ford is determined to reduce the budget by some \$4,600m (£1,900m) and to get the Congress to raise taxes to finance any additional federal spending. Mr Simon noted that the Administration was working with the Congress to "put into place a public service employment programme that deals with the economy and with the unemployment the way it exists today and not the way it was forecast."

Authi workers favour Leyland sale to GM

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, Dec 10.—Workers at one of the two plants of British Leyland's Spanish subsidiary Authi today publicly appealed to Señor Carlos Arias Navarro, the Premier, to authorize General Motors to buy Authi.

General Motors offer bad "undeniable advantages", while an alternative plan, by which a consortium of Spanish car manufacturers would buy out British Leyland's Spanish interests, "would not be satisfactory."

According to the workers' representatives, Authi's situation is "critical" and could lead to lay-offs in the near future or even to the closing of British Leyland's factories in Spain.

Miss Penny Brahms selling control of Land & General to property dealer

By Peter Wainwright

Miss Penny Brahms, the former model now married to Mr "Dandy Kim" Caborn-Waterfield is now selling control of the property company Land & General Developments to Mr Peter Ronald Knapp-Fisher, a property dealer.

Miss Brahms, who inherited 75 per cent of the votes from her late husband, Mr Clive Raphael, through private company, Napes, has already sold 271,000 of L & G voting shares (out of 542,000 in issue) to Mr Knapp-Fisher. But negotiations for the transfer of control and other matters have not been completed.

The Take-Over Panel is due to meet Miss Brahms late this afternoon to continue the meeting adjourned on November 21. She was then asked to explain why she had not enfranchised the voteless shares as promised by her late husband.

Unless Miss Brahms can show that the latest deal means a radically new departure, the Panel may proceed against her with sanctions. Meanwhile, Mr Jim Rowland-Jones, the shareholder who is leading the opposition to Miss Brahms's sale, has served a notice on L & G calling for a special shareholders' meeting. He now has the 10 per cent of the votes needed to request such a meeting, at which he will demand boardroom changes and enfranchisement.

The dispute over L & G really began last month when Miss Brahms used her 75 per cent control to oust five non-Napes directors despite strenuous opposition from Mr Rowland-Jones. Since then, there has been a £1m bid from Somerset Shipping, a Bermudian group, and Chanoel International Trust of Jersey.

Earlier this month two inspectors were appointed by the Department of Trade to investigate L & G's affairs under the provisions of sections 164 and 172 of the Companies Act, 1948. Since then Miss Brahms has been sued in the High Court for £46,000 by Williams & Glyn's Bank. It claims £38,888 as an overdraft on Miss Brahms's account, and another £7,524 under a guarantee alleged to have been given by her last May on a banking account of Napes Securities.

The Panel will undoubtedly be hoping that Mr Knapp-Fisher can solve its problems by proceeding to enfranchise L & G's non-voting shares. At present Napes has 75 per cent of the voteless shares and only 11 per cent of the non-voters.

The Times index: 62.53 -1.12
FT index: 157.1 -4.4

THE POUND		Bank	
		buy	sell
Australia \$	1.82	1.77	
Austria Sch	42.25	40.25	
Belgium Fr	89.75	86.50	
Canada \$	2.34	2.29	
Denmark Kr	13.75	13.25	
Finland Mk	8.70	8.45	
France Fr	10.80	10.80	
Germany DM	5.85	5.85	
Greece Dr	75.75	72.50	
Hong Kong \$	11.50	11.15	
Italy Lr	1,595.00	1,540.00	
Japan Yn	725.00	700.00	
Netherlands Gld	6.05	5.85	
Norway Kr	12.70	12.35	
Portugal Esc	59.00	56.75	
S Africa Rd	1.81	1.74	
Spain Pes	136.00	131.00	
Sweden Kr	10.05	9.75	
Switzerland Fr	6.30	6.05	
US \$	2.37	2.32	
Yugoslavia Dnr	44.00	41.75	

Equity bonuses wiped by finance group

Baroness Williams of Garsington, Secretary of the Building Societies Association, said that the new Bill, published yesterday, would secure long-term institutional funds for building societies provided the amount of surplus in the Bill, published yesterday, was not less than the amount of surplus in the Bill, published yesterday.

Under existing arrangements pension funds invest in building societies and obtain the same rate of interest as other forms of deposits. Under the new Bill, pension funds will be able to invest in building societies and obtain the same rate of interest as other forms of deposits.

American survey favours return to gold standard

From Our US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Dec 10.—A public opinion survey shows that almost 90 per cent of Americans believe that the United States should return to the gold standard, while more than 25 per cent said that they will buy gold bullion when the ban on private ownership is removed here on December 31.

Rises		Falls	
Arrow	2 1/2p to 50p	Broken Btl	19p to 48p
Aust & NZ	10p to 16p	BP	7p to 20p
Axonos Bros	1p to 14p	Bois	2p to 9p
Bell A	3p to 7p	Bracken Mines	10p to 25p
Brown & Shipley	3p to 7p	Cotillion	1p to 5p
CAST	7p to 7 1/2p	GKN	3p to 5p
Hse of Fraser	3p to 3 1/2p	Guthrie Corp	1p to 14 1/2p

Equities fell to fresh 16-year lows. Gilt-edged securities were depressed. Sterling plunged 115 points to \$2,340. The "effective devaluation" rate was 21 per cent. Gold dropped \$2.50 to \$177.75. SDRs were 1.20220 while SDR-E was 0.520924.

Int Hldgs		Commodities	
Lynton Hldgs	10p to 45p	Sugar futures	fell
New World	3p to 35p	Between £18 and £31 while the	
Ruberoid	1p to 11p	London daily price was cut £20	
Rush & Tomkins	2p to 16p	to £480. Cocoa futures jumped be-	
Scotcor	1p to 16p	tween £28.25 and £32 but coffee	
Stavely Ltd	3p to 43p	ended. Copper declined £4 and tin	
		another £55. Reuters Index was	
		5 points down at 1,205.45	

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Inflation at 17 pc next year: Mrs Williams

From Frank Vull
Washington, Dec 10

Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, forecast in Washington today that it was quite possible Britain would have an inflation rate of around 17 per cent through 1975.

She said at a press conference: "I do not expect much inflation improvement in the year ahead. I think things will begin to fall towards the end of next year."

Mrs Williams, who is here to discuss inflation and energy matters with United States Congressmen and Administration officials, said she could not share the optimism that appeared to be held by senior Administration officials that there would be a general upswing in economic activity by next summer.

She expected such an upswing really to get under way in 1976-77.

On energy the Minister said that there were a host of measures Britain could still take before having to ration petrol. The Government could increase speed restrictions and regulation of street and advertising lighting.

It could also switch more power stations to coal and raise house insulation standards.

Mrs Williams expressed disappointment at the lack of action so far by the United States in reducing energy consumption.

She said this feeling was widespread throughout the European Community and that the United States must show leadership here. It had done less than any other else.

Mrs Williams said she was hopeful that there would be some easing in price rises for non-food commodities in Britain, but she saw little relief for commodity prices.

She felt the Americans were too optimistic in expecting a weakening in commodity prices.

Mrs Williams repeated that she would resign from the Government if a referendum decided against British membership.

Building chief wants Government to guarantee 100 pc mortgages

By Malcolm Brown

A leading builder said yesterday that the Government should guarantee 100 per cent mortgages as an emergency measure to restore confidence among house purchasers.

Mr Dick Sinfield, outgoing president of the House Builders Federation, said at its annual meeting that if something was not done soon to increase production to a reasonable volume the private house buyer would face a crisis next year and the year after in the form of rapidly rising house prices.

A mortgage guarantee by the Government need not cost much, he said. It could be limited to the first-time buyer on properties at a figure not

above the average regional price.

He continued: "Joint incomes today commonly amount to £80 a week, which is clearly sufficient to support a 100 per cent mortgage on one of the many thousands of new houses now on the market at prices in the region of £9,000."

"Sales to people in this category could give a substantial fillip to the market, and the control which the Government could exercise would ensure the avoidance of a situation where too much money was chasing too few houses."

Mr Sinfield's plea came as the Department of the Environment published figures showing that private housing orders in the third quarter were down more

than 50 per cent on a year ago. Private housing was the single worst affected sector.

Expressed as a constant, seasonally-adjusted prices, total new building orders for the third quarter of 1974 were 19 per cent up on the second quarter but 21 per cent down on the third quarter of 1973.

Private housing orders were down 2 per cent on the second quarter total and 51 per cent on an annual comparison. By contrast, council housing was relatively buoyant, being up 14 per cent on the second quarter of this year and 11 per cent on the third quarter of 1973.

Public works new orders were 37 per cent above the second quarter but 14 per cent down on the comparable period last year.

Ebbw Vale investment 'threatened'

By Peter Hill

The investment of nearly £9.5m in new plant at the Ebbw Vale works of the British Steel Corporation could be seriously jeopardized if the Government decided to retain iron and steel-making at the South Wales plant, Mr Gordon Sanbrook, director of the tinplate group of the strip mills division, said yesterday.

He believed that if these operations were kept going it would effect plans for new facilities.

The corporation's tinplate group has recently commissioned a new hydrochloric acid pickling plant at Ebbw Vale, and also has plans for spending up to £46m on new tinplate facilities as part of the corporation's 10-year development strategy.

But the Government's new reviewing the plant closure programme, under which iron and steel making at the works is to be phased out.

Emphasizing that there would have to be some loss of jobs, Mr Sanbrook said that everyone concerned was anxious that the sooner a decision was taken the better for all concerned.

Energy policy 'gives NCB chance to plan'

By Ronald Kershaw

Such was the urgency of the energy situation that the response of trade and industry to the Government's initiative in energy saving should go a good deal further than had been asked, Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, said at York yesterday.

A minimum of 10 per cent saving could be achieved simply by good house-keeping in factories and offices.

Sir Derek said the Government's new energy policy decisions gave the Coal Board a chance to plan for the future with more confidence than at any time during the past 17 years.

There had been two recent announcements both characterizing the trust the Government placed in the management of the coal industry.

He said the Government's most recent decision related to prices. The Chancellor had said that nationalized industry prices were more closely to reflect the

true unsubsidized costs of production.

"Naturally we welcome this," he continued. "All forms of energy are much too valuable to be wasted. But we certainly do not intend to relax our efforts to produce coal as economically as possible."

"There will be no question of our exploiting our present competitive edge over oil to the disadvantage of our customers."

"We know that we may never have such a good opportunity again. Oil prices have risen mainly for political reasons. They could just as easily and swiftly be reduced again."

The board's move in aiming for cost effectiveness was not just the negative one or fear what a main competitor might do. Sir Derek said: "We have the positive desire to help the country as much as possible in its present difficulties. Every extra million tons of coal we can produce can save the country about £22 millions on imported oil."

Australia may ban takeovers

New controls on foreign takeovers are being imposed by the Australian Government.

Mr Frank Crean, the Treasurer, has announced that legislation has been prepared to provide a veto on any foreign takeover of an Australian business.

The legislation would be introduced to Parliament early in 1975 but, by administration, would apply immediately. It will enable the government to examine any purchase of 15 per cent or more by any single foreign group of any Australian company.

French first-half deficit £1,570m

Paris, Dec 10.—France's first-half 1974 current account balance of payments deficit was 17,260m francs (about £1,570m) compared with a revised deficit of 3,020m francs for all of 1973.

The figures show an overall slight surplus for France's external payments position in the January-June period of 1,148m francs compared with 1,046m for all of 1973.

The Ministry added that the current account deficit had been largely financed by an inflow of 6,923m francs (outflow 5,079m).

American car makers oppose new fuel laws

From Our US
Economics Correspondent
Washington, Dec 10

President Ford will meet top executives of the United States car industry on Thursday to discuss inflation, recession and particular problems of the car industry, the White House announced today.

A probable key subject at the meeting will concern pending legislation to force the car-makers to manufacture vehicles more economical in fuel and more environmentally acceptable.

Leaders of the industry told the Senate's commerce committee today that the legislation was both unnecessary and possibly counter-productive.

Mr Alan Loebow, a vice-president for engineering at the Chrysler Corporation, said the company could introduce a "lean burn" engine next autumn if 1976 emission standards were frozen at 1975 levels.

He said this engine would improve fuel economy. It would run on any leaded or unleaded petrol and would not require a catalytic converter.

Mr Loebow stressed that Chrysler hoped to introduce its 1976 models an electronic spark-timing control which "will make possible a new catalyst emission control system."

The new system, he said, adjusted spark-timing for numerous variables, including temperature, throttle position and engine speed with the effect that the engine could burn a mixture of fuel, against present ratios of 15 to one.

Change in accounting practice

By Our Financial Staff

In its third exposure draft the International Accounting Standards Committee requires the publication of a single set of consolidated accounts by a company having subsidiaries, and prescribes the "line by line" method of consolidation.

This conflicts with the current practice of some United Kingdom groups, with widely diverse interests, who publish separate consolidations.

The exposure draft does, however, also require that the name, nature of business and proportion of the voting power held should be disclosed in respect of each subsidiary and associated company whose total assets are material to the total assets and total revenue of the consolidated group.

Subsidiaries are to be excluded from consolidation only if control is likely to be temporary, or the subsidiary operates in a blocked currency area, and in this case the reason is to be stated.

The provisions of this International Accounting Standard are to become operative for financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 1976.

Japan doubles iron and steel sales to Britain

Japanese iron and steel producers increased their sales to Britain to nearly £40m in the first nine months of this year, more than double the same period last year.

This huge surge from Japan forms only part of the import increase which has taken place this year against the background of the effects of the three-day week at a time of buoyant demand.

The inability of the British Steel Corporation to meet demand arising from shortages of coal and scrap, and the disruptive effects of unofficial disputes within the BSC, have provided foreign suppliers with an opportunity to gain a larger foothold in the United Kingdom market.

Board keeping heart in the Highlands

By Ronald Faux

Signs that northern Scotland is not feeling the economic chill creeping across Britain were reflected in figures released yesterday by the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

In the third quarter of this year the board offered £1,269,000 to help finance 116 tourism, fishing, agricultural, and light industry projects.

In the Department of Industry selective assistance grants which have priority in the special development areas around west central Scotland offered £16m on 37 projects.

The development board said: "These figures show a surprising level of activity in the Highlands when the region would normally be feeling the effects of the downward national trend."

Sir Andrew Gilchrist, chairman of the board, added that little of the new activity had been a spin-off from North Sea oil development. Oil continued to create pressure on housing and a better paid counter-attraction for workers in traditional industries.

"Many firms in the Moray Firth area have been struggling to avoid going under, but we are very reassured by the way they are managing to survive," he said.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Engineers' concern at fixed price public work contracts

From Mr B. J. White

Sir, I am writing to express the deep concern of civil engineering contractors involved in the execution of public works contracts on a fixed price basis.

My company is one of many who are in the process of completing contracts obtained in the last quarter of 1972 and early 1973, under the fourth edition of the Institution of Civil Engineers conditions of contract, which required the tender sum to be fixed price if the duration of the contract was under two years, and, indeed, the vast majority of public works schemes came into this category.

Since the end of 1972, the cost of basic construction materials has escalated beyond all possible predictions, in particular hydrocarbons, cement, timber and steel.

Problems arising from the massive increase in the cost of hydrocarbons have been acknowledged and arrangements now exist for contractors involved in road construction and similar projects to recover part of these excessive price increases, but the broader field of civil engineering is not yet receiving adequate consideration.

The inquiry which now exists defines description. Civil engineering contractors employed on works in the public sector are working for local authorities whose funding for the majority of these projects is wholly or in part from the central Government through the Department of the Environment.

Therefore, the situation exists where a contractor is being made to fulfil a fixed price contract directly or indirectly

for the Government and yet is having to pay the current price for such basic materials as steel, which is manufactured by the British Steel Corporation, a state enterprise, and now costs nearly 100 per cent more than two years ago.

The Department of the Environment index of the cost of new construction shows that between the first quarter of 1973 and the first quarter of 1974 costs over the whole range of construction work had risen by 24 per cent.

It is completely unjust that one party to a contract is made to fulfil all his contractual obligations entered into two years ago while the other party to the contract allows current prices to be charged for essential and fundamental materials.

The answer by the Government is that an ex-gratia payment may be made at the end of the contract period partly to allay the difficulties, but the writer has yet to bear of any moneys actually being received by a contractor.

In the meantime, a company like mine continues to honour its obligations and complete contracts to the value of some £4m obtained at the end of 1972, losing at least £200,000 to date. Should inflation continue at the same rate the latter figure will substantially increase before the work is completed.

I am sure the Government really is interested in fair dealing? Yours faithfully,

BARRIE JAMES WHITE,
Director,
Wellington (Civil Engineering) Ltd,
East Prescott Road,
Knotty Ash, Liverpool.

Seeing your coal go up in steam

From Mr R. J. Norman

Some years ago I too suffered from a delivery of branded smokeless fuel containing some 25 per cent of water. On complaining to my coal merchant I received an answer such as to cause me to change suppliers at once.

Smokeless fuels are expensive premium products and unlike ordinary house coal are usually porous and capable of absorbing large amounts of water.

Can Mr R. E. Perrin (Letters, Dec 4) inform us consumers,

whether his organization recommends coal merchants to store smokeless fuels under cover, and what proportion of merchants do in fact take this precaution? His smoke screen, if this is a suitable metaphor, of "all practical precautions" and "all reasonable steps" is not quite good enough—£30 or more per ton is a lot to pay for water.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. NORMAN,
Horol,
Ockham Drive,
West Horsley,
Surrey.

Energy consumption and our life style

From Messrs P. T. Hinde and S. D. Probert

Sir, Without lowering our standard of living in the United Kingdom, it is possible to reduce oil imports by 15 to 20 per cent within a year, and (if we wished) become self-sufficient in electric heating and reduction in total United Kingdom energy consumption could probably be achieved within a decade, again without reducing our standard of living or quality of life in any but the most trivial ways.

But changes in life style would be required. Some of the more obvious measures which need to be implemented to achieve these aims and reduce our balance of payments deficit are outlined below. They would serve to extend the period we have available to achieve a sustainable energy economy based on solar energy, wind and wave power, nuclear fusion and/or clean nuclear fission.

All energy-consuming systems and appliances should be designed and selected on the basis of running costs, coupled with long-life criteria, rather than on the basis of initial capital cost. Despite tacit government encouragement in the last Budget in the reverse direction, householders should be encouraged to regard the installation of thermal insulation as of higher priority than central heating.

Domestic energy consumption (mainly for heating) accounts for over 20 per cent of total United Kingdom energy consumption. Insulation of hot water tanks and lofts, draught-proofing of the structure, cavity wall insulation and double glazing are, in order of effectiveness, some of the actions which will both con-

serve energy and give a worthwhile return on capital.

Modern building designs have tended to be energy-intensive, utilizing unnecessarily high levels of artificial lighting, inadequate thermal insulation, unjustifiable air conditioning, electric heating and non-optimal orientation with respect to the sun. Space heating should be accomplished by the use of non-premium fuels (coal, combustible refuse) or low-grade heat as provided by solar energy.

Continuation of British Summer Time through the winter could give significant energy savings in street and building lighting, as could restrictions on the allowable levels of shop-window and outdoor display lighting. The policy of lighting considerable lengths of motorway also seems inappropriate at a time when it is desirable to discourage road travel.

Coordination of coal, gas, oil, and electricity marketing is needed so that each fuel is utilized optimally, rather than being forced on consumers through unnecessary competitive advertising. The adoption of "reverse tariffs" for domestic supplies of gas and electricity (cost a unit increasing with consumption after a base "ration" has been used up) could offer worthwhile savings of these premium fuels.

In the longer term, there is a need for alteration to the CEB's charter, removing obligation to produce electricity at lowest cost, and requiring instead that optimum conversion of primary fuels into "useful distributed energy" be achieved; this would open the way to utilization of power station waste heat.

Road transport accounted for some 16 per cent of energy consumption in the United Kingdom in 1973. The imposition of a speed limit, fuel costs were reduced by some 10 per cent with the addition of a 14 per cent in accidents. Present tax incentives for business use act as a disincentive to the less energy-intensive mode of travel.

Similarly, a flat-rate fails to discriminate desirable on energy grounds, against engines. The so-called energy savings by train passengers and goods energy-intensive and transport (car to bus or lorry to train or barge) substantial, while the environmental gains increase the public acceptance of legislation to achieve objectives.

Of broad legislative, the most urgent need is more favourable tax treatment of companies and individuals who speed capital in to reduce their energy consumption, whether it be proved thermal insulation waste heat utilization or efficient boiler plant.

Insofar as implements such measures requires technologists, government action to discourage the United Kingdom any drain of "energy eng to the United States may be necessary.

Yours faithfully,
P. T. HINDE,
S. D. PROBERT,
Centre for Thermal Insulation Studies,
Cranfield Institute of Technology,
Cranfield,
Bedford.

Bank statements for November

Statements of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made up to November 20 are summarised in the table below.

	Total	Change on previous month	Barclays Bank	Lloyds Bank	Mitland	National Westminster Bank	Windsor
Total Assets	1,174,441	+1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
Loans and advances	8,914	-1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
Other assets	1,180	-1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
Capital	1,180	-1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
Reserves	1,180	-1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
Other	1,180	-1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
Profit	1,180	-1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
Profit Ratio	1,180	-1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180

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National Westminster Bank Group



The following companies managed by Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited, have recently published their Directors' Reports and Accounts:—

DRAYTON CONSOLIDATED TRUST LIMITED
Net assets at 30th September 1974

£41,523,596

BRITISH INDUSTRIES AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED
Net assets at 30th September 1974

£3,995,593

Copies of the Directors' Reports and Accounts may be obtained from the above Companies at 117 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AL.

Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited

(Managers of Investment Trust Companies, Unit Trusts, Pension Funds and private clients' portfolios)

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Finance Bill: added curb on dividends

he stock market yesterday Finance Bill does not call for a reassessment of the Budget. Some specific have, however, emerged in the speech in November in particular the inland revenue have confirmed that relief will not be available against Advance Corporation Tax.

Implication here is that of the crude estimates of relief for individual shareholders that emerged on the Budget could be being. In addition, some relief that are now carry-over losses because of the added tax on dividends. The obvious cases are companies with a surplus earnings control companies whose earnings are sharply at an early in the economic cycle.

the rest, it is a question of amendments to the Bill becomes an Act. loose drafting which allows the property to enjoy tax relief on the basis of the value of the shares. It would be a hard-pressed building construction industry lost relief on its stocks simply because of the speculative activity in the market. The industry has now largely been affected by a change in the climate.

et in that discount ware and electrical goods. Comet Radiovision to limit its reported shortfalls to the year to just to 25.4 per cent. The market by surprise, the moved up by a brisk 3p. But there is little cause for celebration in a 52 per cent increase in second half profits in unquantified transfer to cover the new tax on sales—particularly figures also show a 9.3 per cent reduction in turnover second half of a year in the number of warehouses increased from 23 to 29.

near itself admits not only very slow sales during the year but also a serious a of overstocking which, management claims, has been corrected. The effect on capital requirements financing charges is so far unquantified, but the company at the £1.73m sale of the London Rentals business to a Rentals in September. The company has been able to conserve cash for use elsewhere—for example in its restructuring programme—and the to which it is being used to satisfy less patient investors.

second question, of concerns the extent to which the group will be able to raise new funds. The company has been able to conserve cash for use elsewhere—for example in its restructuring programme—and the to which it is being used to satisfy less patient investors.

As far as the African associates are concerned, the drop in trading experience. In 1973 the African currencies were appreciating against sterling; this year exchange rates have stayed roughly in line. Sugar must have been the prime profit earner in the final months, but improvement was felt across the board. But commodities have now come off the boil while the outlook for Europe and the United Kingdom is depressing.

As far as United Kingdom a considerable chance of being locked into the shares. Sell.

Final 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £1.99m
Sales £48.6m (£43.3m)
Pre-tax profits £1.47m (£1.99m)
Earnings per share 5p (8.7p)
Dividend gross 4p (4p)

Brewers

Support for the sector

Recent price relative strength of the brewers will be further underpinned by the results of Arthur Guinness and J. W. Cameron. Guinness has increased brewing profits at the trading level by £300,000 on static volume in the United Kingdom and despite a six week strike in Dublin. This will help the defensive qualities of the sector first suggested by Bass Charrington.

What did cause the damage to profits in addition to the virtually predictable increase in interest charges of £1.3m to £4m was a £900,000 overall set-back in the restated associate companies' profits. Here, rising costs and the inability to make suitable price adjustments left the Guinness business £1m lower while Carrell & Cochrane coded £1m lower in Eire, offset by a further improvement at Harp. At 60p, Guinness shares are selling at under 4.7 times historic and probably sustainable earnings, and yield 13.2 per cent. They should be held.

Cameron and other regional have been consistent performers both in terms of volume and profits. They can underwrite the national partly due to lower promotional costs and reduced distribution overheads. At 43p, the shares have no particular merits over other brewers of a similar size where p/e ratios of around 5 and yields of 10.2 per cent point to the relative attractions of the national in the longer term.

Guinness
Final 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £50.2m
Sales £272m (£232m)
Pre-tax profits £22.6m (£23.8m)
Earnings per share 12.6p (13.6p)
Dividend gross 7.9p (7.6p)
Cameron
Final 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £4.7m
Sales £18.9m (£16.0m)
Pre-tax profits £2.03m (£1.99m)
Earnings per share 8.4p (9.5p)
Dividend gross 4.1p (3.9p)
* 53 weeks

Lonrho Coasting home

Up by more than 80 per cent at the third quarter stage, Lonrho finished the year with a 55 per cent gain at the pre-tax profits level of £45m, perhaps a shade below the most optimistic projections. Final quarter progress took the form of a relatively sedate 28 per cent pre-tax gain from £14m to £18m. Within that, associates surprisingly showed a fall from £2.4m to £1m. But Lonrho's habit of taking its full annual currency adjustment into the final quarter appears to have had a dampening effect.

As far as the African associates are concerned, the drop in trading experience. In 1973 the African currencies were appreciating against sterling; this year exchange rates have stayed roughly in line. Sugar must have been the prime profit earner in the final months, but improvement was felt across the board. But commodities have now come off the boil while the outlook for Europe and the United Kingdom is depressing.

As far as United Kingdom

liquidity goes, the group is evidently fairly relaxed. While year-end borrowings show a jump from £54m to £63m, bank balances and cash have improved from £12.2m to £23m. Arguably, there is a fair portion of hope value in the shares, 81p yesterday after a strong showing in recent weeks, for a full diluted p/e ratio of 14m. The group has a determined London lover. Impending Department of Trade report notwithstanding, Lonrho looks a speculative buy.

Final 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £58m
Sales £345.4m (£270.5m)
Pre-tax profits £45.5m (£29.4m)
Earnings per share 20p (15p)

Smith & Nephew

Overseas benefits

Smith & Nephew continues to keep pace with inflation, but the market expects as much, and the shares rested at 22 1/2p. The year's low, yesterday. The report for the 40 weeks to October 5 shows sales up 30.2 per cent, a further leap (£240,000 to £242,000) in profits from associated companies, chiefly British Tissues, and pre-tax profits ahead by 17.2 per cent. In the first 24 weeks S. & N. boosted sales by nearly 30 per cent and pre-tax profits by 17 per cent. It is also the same trading message as before with the overseas side producing the growth, margins being pressed at home, and Gala Cosmetic a weak spot thanks to the three-day week.

On this form S. & N. look set for pre-tax profits of well over £115m this year against £102.2m and sales of around £4.2p. If so the p/e ratio is 5.4 and the yield, assuming a dividend raised by the most allowed, of 12.7 per cent. Unremarkable ratings, but S. & N. has obvious defensive strength given the overseas context.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £33m
Sales £81.4m (£62.5m)
Pre-tax profits £8.5m (£7.3m)

Serck

Safety nets

Serck enjoyed an exceptionally strong third quarter, taking profits from deliveries delayed by the three-day week. This largely accounts for the slip in the profits growth rate from 49 to 36 per cent between the third and final quarters.

In any case if survival is to be the name of the game in the face of a recession, Serck at least has the merit of being tied to energy generation, a relatively non-cyclical sector. North Sea oil and gas and electricity generation provide the biggest offshore for Serck's valves and heat exchangers, which in turn represent two thirds of Serck business.

Like any capital goods manufacturer with a relatively slow stock turnover, Serck has fast-rising debt on the back of high rising debt on the back of higher working capital. However, the group as apparently well within its borrowing limits and at least operating profits increased faster than the charges in the final quarter. At 13p where the historic p/e ratio is 3 1/2 and the yield nearly 22 per cent, the shares could be underestimating Serck's chances of holding its own.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £4m
Sales £43.2m (£35.7m)
Pre-tax profits £2.04m (£1.87m)
Earnings per share 2.4p (2.5p)
Dividend gross 2.8p (2.5p)

Business Diary: Tap Routes • Living on an index

Routes, now president of the Motor Industry after a working life in a to the motor vehicle, has a lot of interest in the motor industry. He is to ratify more 10 different organizations in the motor industry. He is to ratify more 10 different organizations in the motor industry. He is to ratify more 10 different organizations in the motor industry.



Lord Rootes campaigning.

the idea is certainly not down well with at least possible recruit—the Institute of Road Transport Engineers. Secretary Tony was once an army officer who was not impressed by the "rubbish" of the tradition at the of rationalizing regiments of their traditions. But the ITE plan to oppose the Rootes plan to the Institute, which standards for professional qualifications and training, has a tradition of non-involvement with commerce.

Dutch way

There was a time in the Netherlands when the Index referred to a list of books which Roman Catholics were not allowed to read. Now it is the key to the Dutch wage earner's spending power, and the reason why Mr. Rijkman Price does not have a Dutch equivalent. Prices may have risen 10.4 per cent

this year, up to the end of November, but because automatic compensation is built into almost every wage agreement it does not mean automatic panic. Indexed wages keep the Dutch content with minimal improvements in their annual spending power, so long as that spending power does not actually decrease. Not only the earned wages are indexed, the same scale applies to the legal minimum wage, which in turn means that social security payments of all sorts and kinds keep pace. Pensions are also indexed, with the exception of some older private pension schemes.

Searching around for something else to index, the Dutch government last year, in the chaos of the oil crisis, when no one was looking, voted through a new law indexing alimony payments. Earlier this year all alimony payments fixed by court order before 1970 were raised by 54 per cent and next year they will be raised another 16 per cent. The Divorced Men's Association is also going to force a test case on whether the 16 per cent index should apply to the original alimony award or the award plus the 54 per cent. They quote situations where the index has led to members applying for social security benefits because under the new regulations their alimony is more than their income.

Fresh role

Guy Guineau, who threw up his job as the number two to chairman Adam Thomson in

British Caledonian when the Gatwick-based independent airline trimmed staff and routes in October, has popped up again in aviation. This time it is as director with special responsibilities for development with the small North-based air charter operator Peters Aviation. As BCAL's managing director it was Guineau's job to cut the staff by 800. Having selected the unfortunate ones and informed them, Guineau then gave in his own resignation. "I decided it was right to associate myself with them and sever my own connections," he told Business Diary yesterday. Guineau's experience running the big "second force" airline interests Peters, which has pretensions to break into scheduled services.

It's not only Cadillacs and property companies they spend it on. Frederick Restall Limited of Birmingham has just installed 300 comfortable seats in a new camel-racing stadium in Oman.

Democratic

British Tissues, which is half owned by Finnish tissue makers Oy Nokia AB and GA Serlachius Oy, is indulging in a little industrial democracy that might interest the Scandinavians. Managing director Fred Wilson has given his blessing to a new newspaper, the People ("The family newspaper of British Tissues"). Its policy, according to editor Ted Jones,

is to encourage workers to "criticize management." This, on the evidence of the first issue may be uphill work. The only member of the tissue family that would come forward with a gripe is Norma Chionock, shop steward at BT's Bridgend plant. Chionock is quoted as describing a locker room as "cramped as a dungeon, hot as a jungle, and it smells like a drain." Management, in the shape of personnel services manager Bryan Roloff, says first of all that the room's not as bad as Chionock says it is, but then hints that even so, it'll be put right. Roloff, who recently joined the Bridgend mill, is profiled elsewhere in the paper. He is there quoted as saying "Relations between top and middle management at the mill are good, but not so good between management and workers."

Jones the editor is not on British Tissues' staff, but in Britain many house journals are edited on a freelance basis. Jones says that the idea was Wilson's, and that from telephone calls he's had since the first issue began circulating, he hopes the next will be stronger meat. Wilson, he adds, saw the proofs and made no changes. And, unusually in a British house journal, there is not a single mention of the managing director.

Signs of the times, inflation dept.: Barclays Bank has introduced a £100 travellers' cheque and is to phase out the £2 one, leaving £5 as the lowest sterling value.

Not by bread alone can the bakers prosper

David Young discusses the economics of the loaf

keeping the price of a standard loaf to 14 1/2p.

To fact, the subsidy system has now placed the economics of the industry as much in the hands of the Government as the bakers, although the bakers are as much in favour of cheaper bread as anyone else.

The industry has been anxious to make itself acceptable to the public, the Government and the shareholder, but has found this almost impossible in present circumstances and the result has been that the bulk produces bread at a loss.

The big three, Allied Bakers, Spillers-French, and RHM (Ranks Hovis McDougall), have more than 70 per cent of the market with their Sunblest, Wooderloaf and Mother's Pride brands. All three companies rely on profits from other activities to subsidize ordinary bread baking, although Allied is in a break-even position on bread.

The rest of Britain's bread consumption is catered for by about 30 smaller plant bakers—the "independents"—by some co-op societies in Scotland and by the 6,000 master bakers. Some supermarket chains have incorporated in-store bakeries in their larger developments, but their contribution to the overall bread market is very small.

The overall result is that, with bread consumption dropping at the rate of 3 per cent a year, the industry has an overcapacity problem. There has been a fundamen-

tal change in trading practices by the bigger producers. Because of the competition, bakers have been giving fairly large discounts to the supermarket groups, although the industry for some years has been in a position where it could not really afford to do this.

Supermarkets have found that they are in a position to demand from bakers daily delivery services, with the bakers being responsible for setting up and running bread counters, while obtaining a retail profit margin of up to 24 per cent as against the 12 per cent given to small shops. The supermarkets have in many cases been able to reach an agreement with the baker to take back any unsold bread, although officially sale-or-return arrangements were stopped by the Government almost a year ago.

So keen has industry been to get into this sector of the market that similar facilities have been made available to the voluntary supermarket chains, with the result that bread has been available at small local supermarkets 2p cheaper than at neighbouring shops.

This is largely due to savings on the industry's high distribution costs. The cost of a standard white unwrapped loaf can be broken down to 40 per cent on distribution, 36 per cent on flour, 9 per cent on bakery labour, 6 per cent on overheads, fuel and power, 4 per cent on other ingredients, 3 per cent on wrapping and 2

per cent on administration. The bakers' problems, have been aggravated however by the Government's price controls. The introduction of Phase Two in April last year coincided with an increase in the cost of hard American grain from £30 a ton to £110 a ton.

Advance buying shielded the big three from the effects of this massive price rise, but not before flour prices had doubled and it became apparent that the pace of Price Commission procedures for price rise approval was not quick enough for the industry to recoup cost increases.

The productivity deduction regulations—which govern how much of a wage increase can be classed as an allowable cost—meant that only a small proportion of increases in labour costs could be reflected in prices. This aspect of the Code is one which Mrs. Williams is expected to modify and it could be the key to profitability for many smaller companies after the new wage settlement.

There is no possibility of profitability being increased by a sudden increase in bread consumption. This has dropped steadily since the war and figures show that as incomes increase the amount of bread eaten drops.

Average consumption now is running at 36 ounces a week—a loaf and a quarter—with the highest income groups eating only 26 ounces a week. Bread is still rich in essential nutrients; penny for

penny it contains more protein and iron, for example, than any other food. The industry can always put forward such statistics to justify claims that bread in Britain is still a bargain.

Even before subsidies were introduced figures show that the average British worker has to work for 10 minutes to earn enough to buy a kilo of bread; a worker in Belgium has to work for 11 minutes, in France for 22 minutes, in Germany for 16 minutes, in Ireland for 16 minutes, in Italy for 19 minutes, in Holland for 12 minutes, and in Denmark for 14 minutes.

What the figures do not say is how long the country's highest paid people work to earn enough to buy a loaf, although those people are in effect receiving a subsidy of about 39p a year from the Government if they eat bread at the rate the figures suggest.

This is one of the arguments used by those who feel that the bread subsidies are doing little to protect the lower paid, but they are a way of showing the trade unions that the Government is attempting to keep costs down and they too, should show restraint.

Whichever way subsidies are regarded they are not what is needed to solve the industry's long-term problems. In the short term they are vital to its existence, but what the bakers need is more profit and the industry feels that the only way profits can be increased at present is for the retailer to accept a smaller profit.

Europe—no progress without political will

The current debate whether the United Kingdom should stay in the EEC has tended to distract attention in this country from the related issue of just what kind of European union should be the target of those who believe in this goal.

As Europe has wallowed from one setback to another—the energy crisis and the world recession contributing to the problems which it already faced—the original federalist notions of a few years ago have given way to a commitment to "pragmatism", which was much in evidence at the Paris summit this week.

The problem is that nobody seems entirely sure just what a "pragmatic" European Community would actually do, apart from avoiding the mistakes which have been made by the Nine.

The latest attempt to put forward a programme for action has just come from a group of leading European economists, including Sir Alec Cairncross, Pierre Uri and Alexandre Lamfalussy, all of whom have at various times written aspects of the problem. They have agreed to set out in their book "a practical programme of action for the Community as it appears desirable to them as economists."

It has to be said that, on the strength of this work at least, economists looking at the problems of the Nine and the desirable solutions to those problems in very much the same way as most other people who take a favourable interest in the subject.

They are in favour of economic and monetary union, but against the idea of trying to achieve this by locking parties as outlined in the Werner Plan; they do not like the high prices policies which the Community has adopted for agriculture, but recognise the need to give relief to low income farmers through the use of subsidies; they want the Community to ensure that aid is channelled to its backward regions to avoid the risk of depopulation; and they are co-operative to protect the environment.

When it comes to industry, they favour a judicious mix of Community action, restrictions on national measures designed to give industries in one country an unfair advantage and competition policy designed to prevent the private sector abusing its power in the market place.

In short, they favour almost word for word the goals and targets which were set out just over two years ago at the last EEC summit meeting to be held in Paris—at that time hailed as a success but whose achievements have become harder to pin down as time has gone by.

By these tests, the book is most successful in its chapter on economic and monetary union, a target which the Six set themselves to be achieved by 1980 in one of their unguarded moments. They recognize that the approach to which the Community has committed itself, that of tying parties together progressively over the years in the hope that this will be accompanied by other measures to deal with the strains which this causes, is not practicable.

The differing inflation rates in the Community countries and their differing vulnerability to outside events mean that, on government can afford to give up the power over its economy which exchange rate fluctuations provide.

Nor are the authors optimistic that merely exhorting the nations of the Nine to coordinate their monetary policies will do the trick. Desirable though they consider this to be, it is because of the failure of this approach that the Six decided to introduce the Werner scheme at the beginning of this decade.

The dissection of the errors of past policy in this field is good, but not so good when it comes to the future. The book is good anywhere, and most observers would agree with the

authors' analysis. A growing number of people would also agree with their suggestions on how the programme for achieving economic and monetary integration should be pursued in the future.

The study calls for a greater role for the Community budget, which would automatically transfer one of the key economic functions from national governments to the European level, the use of a new currency unit (they use the name Europa, as have others who support this idea), which would exist side by side with national currencies, and the setting up of a special "Exchange Equalisation Account".

Of these proposals, the last is the most novel. The idea is that the authorities responsible for managing this scheme would hold a portfolio of currencies which would be run to smooth out variations in parity caused by shifts of funds.

The idea has a number of technical merits, but does not seem to cope with the central problem which all such schemes face, which is that no government is keen to band to some

other body control over the economy of its own country. A case can be made for believing that with enough political will even the Werner plan could have been made to work, while without that will no real progress is possible.

This problem of political will is right at the heart of the whole question of reforming the Common Agricultural Policy, which has been the target of repeated criticism because of its high prices, protectionism and periodic surpluses. All these criticisms are no doubt justified, and the authors are right to say that the current short-term relief brought by high world prices is no substitute for a proper policy.

But it is questionable whether their proposals advance very much our views on what that policy should be. They find themselves in agreement with a study by the Atlantic Affairs Institute (written by one of the authors of the present book), which called on the Community to stop using high prices as its way of boosting the income of its poor farmers.

The problem is that until the number of people engaged in

agriculture declines substantially, income support through direct subsidies risks being horribly expensive. When the number of farmers has declined, it is likely that the efficiency of those who remain will be much greater, and so the need for any income support policy at all will be less.

Indeed, the biggest single criticism of this book is that too often it seems to propose solutions to a problem policies which would only be possible if the problem did not exist.

Useful though the book is as a summary of much current thinking on the economic problems of European unity, the real breakthrough, if it comes at all, will come as a result of a new political commitment to the idea. Whether that will happen, only time will tell.

David Blake

*Economic Policy for the European Community—the way forward, by Sir Alec Cairncross, Herbert Giersch, Alexandre Lamfalussy, Giuseppe Petrilli and Pierre Uri; Macmillan, £7.50.

LONRHO

Year ended 30th September, 1974

The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group for the year ended 30th September, 1974 are:—

	1974	1973	Percentage increase
	£m	£m	
TURNOVER (Note 1)	345.4	270.5	28%
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			
Group	38.6	23.9	
Associates	6.9	5.5	
	45.5	29.4	55%
Taxation	(23.1)	(14.0)	
	22.4	15.4	
Minority interests	(7.2)	(4.2)	
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS before extraordinary items (Note 2)	15.2	11.2	35%
EARNINGS PER SHARE Undiluted (Note 3)	21.2p	15.7p	35%

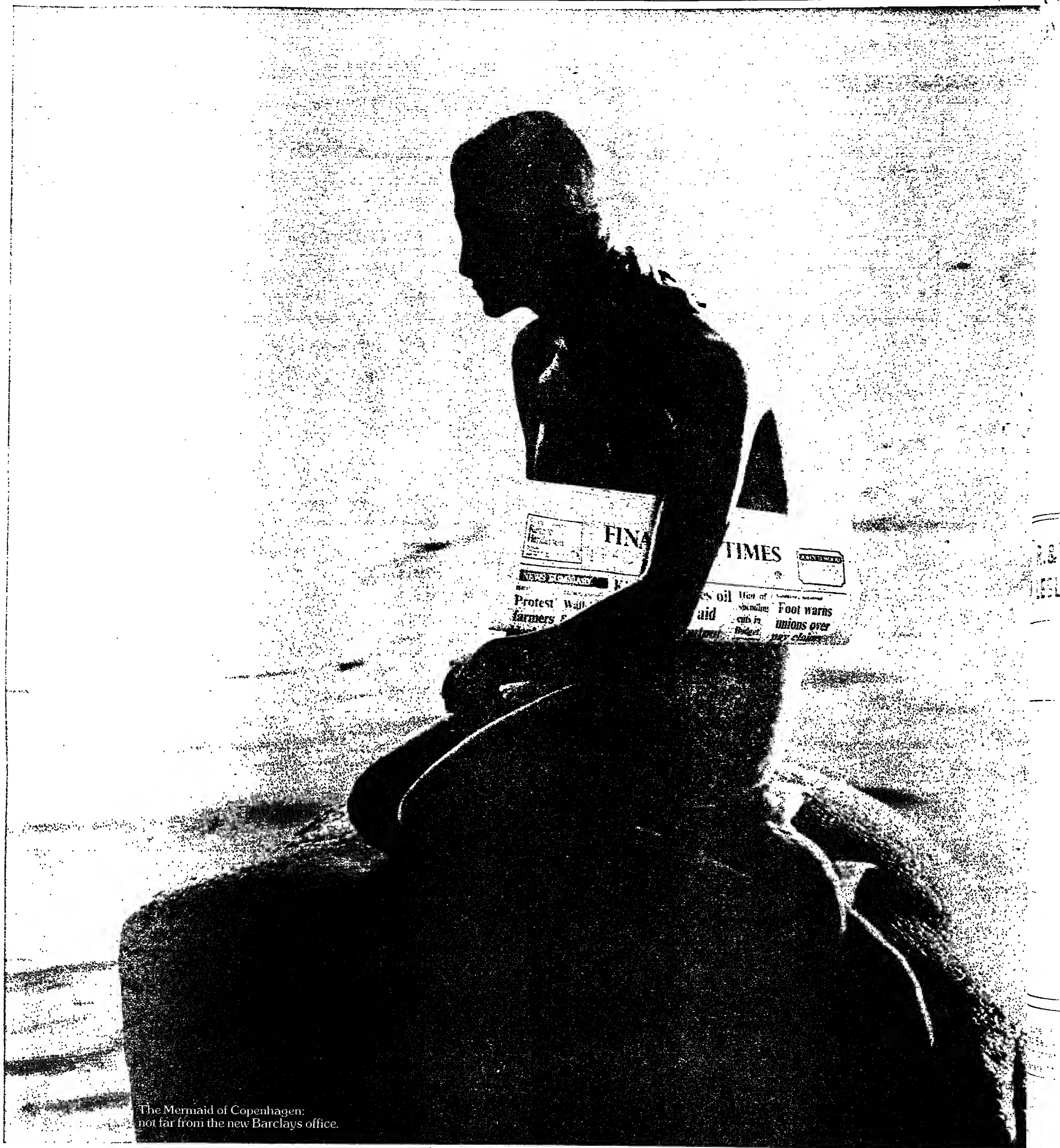
NOTES

1. Turnover The amount included in respect of the Associated Companies' turnover is £25.8m (1973 £20.4m).
2. Extraordinary items It is anticipated that the net credit resulting from extraordinary items will not be material in relation to the attributable profit shown above.
3. Earnings per share The fully diluted earnings per share are 20.0p (1973 15.0p).

The next dividend distribution will be considered at a board meeting to be held in February, 1975.

LONRHO LIMITED, Chesapeake House, London EC2V 6BL

10th December, 1974.



The Mermaid of Copenhagen:
not far from the new Barclays office.

If you want to know where to expand overseas, look where Barclays Bank International are opening new offices

Barclays is the first British clearing bank to open an office in Scandinavia. It is in Denmark—in the heart of the financial district of Copenhagen.

The United Kingdom is traditionally one of Denmark's major trading partners. Now, as members of the EEC, the ties between our two countries should be strengthened. Certainly, competition for supremacy in the Danish marketplace is strong among other EEC partners and Denmark's Scandinavian neighbours; but Britain is well placed in skills and manufacturing potential to maintain

and improve its position.

Barclays Bank International have opened an office in Copenhagen to help British businessmen find better opportunities for their goods and services.

We have many contacts in industries where you may need contacts. And we can often anticipate your needs, and provide you with original solutions to your problems.

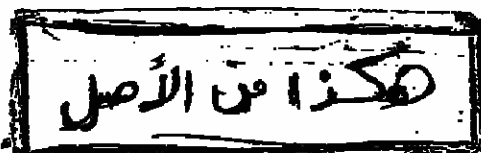
As one of the world's biggest international banks, we go not just where the business is but where it's going to be. Already we have over 1700 offices in more than 60 countries, including all the world's

major financial centres. Indeed, we can offer you a world of banking.

If you would like to know more about trading with Scandinavia, contact Mr. J.M. Rowe in Copenhagen—or in this country, see your local Barclays branch manager, or get in touch with our International Division at 168 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3HP (Telephone 01-283 8989.)



More offices in more countries than any other bank.



agencies' television commissions may be hit if payment is slow

Widespread complaints are received by advertising agencies from television stations which are slow to pay for advertising. Some television stations are believed to be withholding part of a commission earned by agencies as a penalty for non-payment within the stipulated period.

But the independent television advertising agencies have no sanctions against slow-paying stations. The account for about half of the total advertising bill, and should be paid by the end of the month after the commercial is transmitted. Some contractors say that a third of their accounts are not settled by the end of the month following that.

As the solution of curbing commission payment is slow, agencies have not been able to raise. But a number of agencies are known to be considering the possibility of the figure of 25p per

Advertising & marketing

thousand listeners which was cited as a target before the station went on the air. National advertisers wanted a level nearer the 17p per thousand mark at that time.

However, as inflationary costs bite, the gap between the two figures is narrowing and John Whitney, managing director of Capital, has great hopes for attracting more advertising revenue on cost grounds next year.

The JICRAR figures show that 10 per cent of all adults in the London area listen to Capital Radio. The BBC's Radio One has 33.2 per cent of the adult audience. Radio Two is next with 23.4 per cent followed by Radio Four with 20.3 per cent.

Ahead of the BBC's Local Radio London and the up-market Radio Three Station comes the commercial radio station, Capital Radio with 10.0 per cent and London Broadcasting with 5.4 per cent.

Mother's Pride move
After weeks of speculation, the broad leader in the troubled bread market, has finally moved to a new advertising agency. Ranko Boris McDougall's Mother's Pride is being handled as far as advertising is concerned by Leo Burnett. The account according to Media Expensives Analysis figures was worth about £200,000 last year.

Patricia Tisdall
The first independent results for the two commercial radio stations issued this week, endorse aims made independently by stations concerned.

Capital Radio, the larger of the two, says the findings of the Industry Committee of Audience Research, vindicate its claims, disputed by the BBC, of a million listeners a day.

Executives of the station cited at the possibility of the figure of 25p per

FINANCIAL NEWS

Adverse £3.1m swing in leasing finance holds back ICL

Affected significantly by an adverse swing of £3.1m in its arrangements with Computer Leasing, pre-tax profits of International Computers (Holdings) came out practically stationary for the 12 months to September 30 at £12.2m against £12.4m pre-tax. Turnover for the period, however, rose from £166.6m to £200.5m. On the brighter side, news of a "most favourable" public reaction to the new 2800 series computers. The outcome, in line with market expectations, left the share price unchanged.

The result, which was forecast to be viewed against the year's background of an energy crisis, a three-day working week, a high rate of inflation and a significant degree of price controls.

Because of the high cost of money, the quicker the company to make payments of £1.9m to Computer Leasing's compared with the receiving of dividends of £1.2m in the preceding year, which also had the benefit of an exceptional credit of £1.2m. The outlook for the current year, though cautious, is not particularly muted. Though a forecast in the present uncertain economic climate is too difficult to hazard, overall prospects are

undoubtedly helped by the company's strong product line and healthy order book. Meanwhile, net losses of £481,000 against credits of £1.27m fluctuations in exchange rates have been taken direct to reserves.

The launch of the 2880 and 2870 computer systems brings to a climax some five years of effort. Orders for some £21m of the two new models have already been received. Mr Tom Hudson, chairman, is convinced that the series gives ICL a range of computers unsurpassed in the world, a range which will serve customers through this decade and the next.

Slide by British Cotton & Wool
The half-time results of British Cotton & Wool Dyers' Association reflect the extremely difficult trading conditions in the private house building sector (in which the group has timber interests) and in certain sections of the textile industry. In spite of a 7.7 per cent increase in turnover, profits show a marked downturn because of lower margins and almost doubled interest charges.

These factors have served to drive down taxable profits by 82 per cent from £316,000 to £58,000, their lowest level since 1968. Turnover in the period was £4.8m against £4.5m, and the interest charges £53,000 against £33,000.

The board say there has been rapid cost inflation in both material costs and wages which it is not possible to pass on to the consumer and profits have been further affected by the high cost of borrowing which has caused interest costs to double.

Banking slump at Sheerwood
Boyed by its industrial sector, which after a poor start because of the winter, is now trading at record levels, Central & Sheerwood Trust nevertheless experienced a decline in profits from £1.3m to £936,000 pre-tax in the six months to June 30.

The profit is struck after finance and administration charges down from £802,000 to £44,000, the difference being that the real business, now sold, accounted for £736,000 of the 1973 figure. It also contributed £571,000 to profits.

At the trading level profits were £4,000 (£514,000) from investment banking, £27,000 (£129,000) from financial services and £949,000 (£136m) from industrial activities, but excluding a "Dutch subsidiary" loss. Some second-half improvement is expected on the financial side.

Earnings were 1.25p (1.59p) a share while the dividend is 1.23p (1.05p).

Losses at Citroën slackening

Citroën SA expects its 1975 net losses to be significantly reduced from this year's (expected) loss of around 850m francs (£77.6m) (net profit 232m francs for 1973), informed industry sources said in Paris yesterday.

Total financing needs for 1975 are estimated at considered over 2,000m francs, including the net losses, new industrial investment, financial charges, reimbursement of loans and other items. The company is already assured of a 1,000m franc long-term loan from the French Government and 480m francs from the sale of its 88.6 per cent subsidiary, Automobiles M Bertlet SA.

The rest will be put up by Michelin, majority shareholder in Citroën.

Bambergers fear full-time drop
Reflecting, as with other reporting recently, the changed short-term outlook for the timber trade, Bambergers slipped back at half-way, coupled with a warning that the second-half outcome is unlikely to equal the first.

On sales down from £17.44m to £16.88m, pre-tax profits dropped from £1.17m to £934,000, and the "attributable" from £553,000 to £501,000 (including extraordinary items of £48,000 (£13,000)) for the six months to September 20. The half-time payment is raised from 0.67p to 0.99p.

Chapman (Balham)
Maintaining the impetus of the previous year's record £736,000 profits of Chapman & Co (Balham), envelope makers, spurred from £302,000 to £517,000 pre-tax in the half to September 30. Sales were up from £1.98m to £2.76m and the dividend is increased to 2.06p (1.85p).

GM Firth (Metals)
Although trading conditions have been harder in the half

ing exceptional items. Dividend 0.93p (0.79p).

NEWMAN IND-LINDOP
Newman has received acceptance for 2.63 million Lindop shares, this being 94 per cent of shares subject to offer, which stays open.

SEKON HOLDINGS
Consolidated profits last time £691,000 (£2,800) pre-tax from turnover of £2.97m (£1.69m). Earnings 5.36p (5.32p) a share.

MERGER CLEARED
Proposed merger between Shipson Automation and Bankers Trust International and Hongkong & Shanghai Banking's 40 per cent stake in Antony Co has not been referred to Monopolies Commission.

ICI AUSTRALIA
For year to September 30 net profit after tax of \$26.9m (\$25.3m) from sales of \$511.9m (\$433.5m). Total dividend paid at 12 cents.

FIRESTONE TIRE
Net earnings for year to October 31 were \$154m, against \$164.5m. Company said earnings reduced by "last-in, first-out" accounting for certain items.

Mr Brian Walters has been appointed deputy managing director of Linton Business Systems.

Mr G. M. Hughes becomes chairman of Trust and Agency Co of Australia in succession to Mr C. L. C. Toulson.

Mr R. A. Brooke has resigned his directorship of Universal Underwear and Mr D. J. Frampton has been appointed to the board.

Mr L. J. Thomas has resigned from the board of Fluidrive Engineering.

Mr David Gurwicz has been made chairman of Sevcon. Mr Bryan Moody replaces Mr Gurwicz as managing director.

Mrs Richard Bowman has joined the board of directors of Weisweiler Adios.

Mr A. L. Hancock, deputy chairman of the Walker Crosswell Group, has retired.

E. Allen reacts to Sanderson bid for Balfour

News of an apparently straightforward agreed merger between high-grade special steel makers Sanderson Kayser and Balfour Darwins was transformed last night by the intervention of Edgar Allen, the steel end engineering major.

Allen intends to apply for consent to which would be necessary under the Treaty of Paris if it were to make an offer to acquire the issued share capital of Balfour Darwins or Sanderson Kayser.

Allen reveals that negotiations between Allen and Balfour on the terms for a merger have recently been discontinued.

Sanderson had earlier announced agreed takeover terms valuing Balfour at £1.3m. Their offer six shares plus 25p in cash for every 5 Balfour shares, 15 would involve 4,920 new Sanderson shares and cash of £205,000.

Balfour would end up with 45 per cent of the enlarged Sanderson. The bid is conditional on not being referred to the Monopolies Commission and on all approvals from the EEC.

Curbs and costs eat into Safeway margins
Profit curbs and unprecedented increases in operating costs hit Safeway Food Stores Ltd in its last term to September 28.

Sales of this United Kingdom subsidiary of the American giant, which has 77 supermarkets throughout England and Scotland, rose by 43.5 per cent to £92.9m, but profits were slightly down at just over £2m pre-tax. The sales are a continuation of a trend over the previous six years, but this is the first profit reverse in that period.

NOTES PATENT BRICK
From turnover of £660,000 (£625,000) pre-tax profit last term £14,000 (£22,000). Earnings 10.9p (20.1p) a share.

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE
In first year of operation lost £51.62m (\$41,000 loss) after interest \$4.53m (\$2.8m). Dividend is passed (3p for whole of last year).

SEARS-GALLIFORD EST
Merger between two groups not to be referred to Monopolies Commission.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL
Interim pre-tax down from £278,000 to £25,000 but dividend up from 1.01p to 1.34p.

CLYDE PETROLEUM
In first year of operation pre-tax profit £436,000 and profit attributable £35,000.

MEARS BROS
Talks with Bos Kalls Westminster Group, Netherlands, which might lead to an offer for company are continuing.

FREDERICK W. EVANS
From turnover of £734,000 to £1.05m for half year, and pre-tax profit is £242,000 (£136,000). Dividend 0.9p (0.75p) gross.

GUINNESS

Preliminary Announcement of Profits and Dividend 52 weeks ended 28th September, 1974

	1974	1973
£000	£000	£000
SALES Holding and subsidiary companies	271,784	232,055
PROFITS		
Holding and subsidiary companies		
Trading profit before depreciation	30,012	28,201
deduct: depreciation	6,890	6,113
Trading profit (see Notes 1 and 2)	23,122	22,088
Brewing	19,888	19,570
Confectionery	373	472
General Trading	1,085	740
Plastics	1,662	1,130
Property	114	176
	23,122	22,088
Income from investments (see Note 3)	414	340
Interest on loan to associated company	283	240
	23,819	22,668
Bank and loan interest	4,007	2,549
Profit before taxation	19,812	20,118
Associated companies:		
Share of profits before taxation (see Note 4)	2,823	3,702
Holding, subsidiary and associated companies	22,635	23,821
Profit before taxation		
Holding and subsidiary companies (see Note 5)	9,525	9,480
Associated companies—share of taxation (see Note 4)	1,193	1,651
	10,718	11,131
Profit after taxation	11,917	12,690
Less: minority interests	1,058	1,239
Attributable to ordinary stockholders of holding company before extraordinary items	10,858	11,451
Extraordinary items after taxation (see Note 6)	606	Cr 2,190
Attributable to ordinary stockholders of holding company after extraordinary items	10,252	13,641
EARNINGS PER 25p STOCK UNIT	10.858m = 12.9p	11.451m = 13.6p
	84m	84m

APPROPRIATIONS
The Directors propose a final dividend of 3.561p per 25p ordinary stock unit in respect of which stockholders resident in the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland will be entitled to claim from the U.K. Revenue an imputed tax credit of 1.749p per 25p ordinary stock unit. This is equivalent to a gross final dividend of 5.30p (5.30p) per 25p ordinary stock unit making total gross equivalent dividends for the year 7.990448p (7.61p). Details of ordinary dividends and retained profits are as follows:—

	1974	1973
£000	£000	£000
Interim Dividends	1,514	1,411
Final Dividend	2,983	3,177
Retained Profit	4,497	4,528
	10,252	13,641

The Directors propose to give stockholders the opportunity of choosing between receiving this final dividend in cash or taking stock units in lieu. An Extraordinary General Meeting has been convened to take place at 2.45 p.m. on Thursday, 8th February, 1975, at which Resolutions will be submitted to implement the scrip dividend proposal.

NOTES
1. Trading profit is after charging profit sharing scheme £1,236,000 (£1,252,000).
2. The trading profit after depreciation of the holding and subsidiary companies attributable to sales in the markets indicated is analysed in the following table:—

	1974	1973
£m	%	%
Home	18.5	80
Overseas	4.6	20
	23.1	100
	100	100

3. Franked investment income includes imputed U.K. tax credit.
4. The attributable proportion of profits is included in respect of the following associated companies: Harp Lager Ltd., Centrell & Co. Ltd., Guinness (Nigeria) Ltd., Sierra Leone Brewery Ltd., Savage Smith & Co. Ltd., Taunton Cider Co. Ltd., and associated companies of Monson Son & Jones International Ltd.

5. (a) Overseas taxation amounts to £1,628,000 (£1,673,000).
(b) U.K. Corporation Tax has been provided in the amount of 52%.

6. Extraordinary items include charges and credits (Cr) after taxation relating to:—
Modernisation of Dublin brewery
Disposal of properties and investments
Reduction of shareholding in subsidiary and associated companies

	1974	1973
£000	£000	£000
	635	717
	Cr 29	Cr 122
	608	Cr 2,190

7. During the year professional valuers were instructed to undertake a revaluation of the freehold and leasehold properties not retained in 1973. This has resulted in a surplus of £8.6m of which £5.5m is attributable to the holding and subsidiary companies.

*Figures re-stated principally in respect of Guinness (Nigeria) Ltd., in a form to make them directly comparable with those for 1974.

GENERAL
We have once again exceeded our previous records for the sales of stout, ale, lager and other products in world markets and turnover has increased by 17%. However, the effect of inflation and price control has resulted in a decline in Company profits.

BREWING
Sales of all our products in the Republic of Ireland have been at record levels again. In Northern Ireland sales were satisfactory in spite of the many difficulties and disruptions. Due to distribution problems and the bottle shortage, sales of Guinness in Great Britain fell slightly short of the previous year.

Overseas sales in both Guinness and Lager continue to increase in a very satisfactory way. Guinness is now brewed in 19 countries and sold in more than 120 others.

In the home markets Harp Lager has continued its growth and has been successful in maintaining its brand leadership.

PLASTICS
A year of excellent growth making a substantial contribution to the Group profits.

CONFECTIONERY
The drastic increases in the cost of raw materials have affected profits.

GENERAL TRADING
A significant increase in trading profit over previous years.

FUTURE PROSPECTS
The problems of instability in the economic field will have an undoubted effect on the Group's performance this year. This is particularly applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, where a slow-down in expansion and investment plans is inevitable.

Guinness is an increasingly broadly based group, both in its geographical spread and in its carefully chosen variety of products, which together put the Group in a good position to weather the present economic and political storms.

WEAGH, CHAIRMAN.

ARTHUR GUINNESS SON AND COMPANY LIMITED

R.W. HAWTHORN, LESLIE & CO. LTD.

	1974	1973
£	£	£
1973 (Loss)	62,782	(69,980)
of Associated Co's	3,190	634,568
Profit	85,942	564,608
1973 credit	43,400	(3,702)
id	2.8p	2.8p
opriated Profit carried forward	681,079	755,720

Points from Sir Horace Law's Statement and the Accounts: Mr's Trading. During the first half year, we had full order and production was proceeding smoothly but early in the year the need to save power forced a three-day week upon us. Also rising inflation has inevitably affected the profits, as we operate so much on long term contracts, it also isolated our provision for possible future losses on progress of £171,462.

improved Cash Position. The disposal last year of the Hunter Shipbuilders shares transformed the cash position into an overdraft on which we would now be paying a high interest, to a credit on which interest has been earned. Together with interest on down payments on work in progress, has earned the Company £144,543 in the year—a marked rise to the past when the investment produced no return at all.

horough Engine. Although the past year has been a hard one, we are happy to say that the Engine will finally prove during this current year, and plans for marketing it as 'as possible' are in course of formation. All expenditure this year has amounted to £147,771 has been written off.

associated Company. During the year, B.E. & H.L. Foundries which was formed during the previous year showed a profit.

order Book. Further orders were received for the manufacture of 18 engines bringing the total order book at 30th June, to 18 engines. Orders for marine engines and general service continue at a satisfactory level.

aste Heat Recovery Unit. A prototype unit has been made and is being built in the works. On successful trials of the prototype it is hoped to start marketing in the course of the next financial year.

The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
Annual General Meeting

THE PRESIDENT
SIR STANLEY MORTON, F.C.I.S.
In his address on Tuesday, 10th December 1974 at the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators made the following points:

"1974 has been a year in which the professional man, like other groups in society, has been subject to heavy pressures and to a decline in his living standards. I make no plea for the professional man to be insulated against the economic forces to which all groups in society are subject. But I do point out that a recent survey, published in October, told us again (because this has been said on more than one occasion in recent years) that the business executive in the United Kingdom is the least well paid and most heavily taxed in Europe."

"It is not for professional bodies like the Institute, particularly those who like us enjoy the privilege of incorporation by Royal Charter, to engage in polemics on a party political basis, or to seek to represent their members as if they were trade unions. However, it seems to me that in the public debate concerning the state of modern industry—society—inflation—there is a distinct possibility that the professional man, whose ethic is based on service to the community, will be ignored. It is increasingly necessary."

"The Education Committee produced in April a completely new Students Handbook; another handbook, on career opportunities, has also been published. There has been very favourable reaction to the Institute's 'careers' film, 'Administrator's World', for which a rapidly growing number of bookings is being received."

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, 18 Park Crescent, London, W1N 4AH. Tel: 01-580 4741

Primary Contact Limited
Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising
Tel: 01-580 9724

Business appointments

New chairman named for AIP

Mr J. J. Harrison, brother of the late Mr. J. J. Harrison, succeeds him as chairman of the Association of Insurance Practitioners.

Mr Peter Barrows has been appointed partner in charge of the insolvency department of Pricewaterhouse after the death of Mr. Monty Edmond. Mr. Mark Homan is being admitted as a partner on January 1.

Mr J. M. Brown has resigned as managing director of Rothmans International.

Mr John Cuckney, senior Crown Agent, has been appointed deputy chairman of the board of Crown Agents.

Stanley Gibbons International, Lord Cudecor joins the main board of Kings Bank.

Lord Chelwood has become deputy chairman of J. Compton, Sons and Webb (Holdings).

Mr C. T. Blunt, Mr E. L. Mullan and Mr T. S. Rowat become managing directors of Stoger & Friedlander. Local directors appointed are Mr D. C. Courman, Mr P. E. Davenport, Mr P. C. Back, Mr A. Lyttelton and Mr M. P. Sutton.

Mr Brian Walters has been appointed deputy managing director of Linton Business Systems.

Mr G. M. Hughes becomes chairman of Trust and Agency Co of Australia in succession to Mr C. L. C. Toulson.

Mr R. A. Brooke has resigned his directorship of Universal Underwear and Mr D. J. Frampton has been appointed to the board.

Mr L. J. Thomas has resigned from the board of Fluidrive Engineering.

Mr David Gurwicz has been made chairman of Sevcon. Mr Bryan Moody replaces Mr Gurwicz as managing director.

Mrs Richard Bowman has joined the board of directors of Weisweiler Adios.

Mr A. L. Hancock, deputy chairman of the Walker Crosswell Group, has retired.

Mr A. L. Jones becomes director and secretary, and Mr R. S. Berkeley financial director of Persid Bonded Polymers of Bath. Mr G. P. Chandler has been made financial director of Herfordshire Polymer Products of Leicestershire. Both companies are part of the Allied Polymer Group's industrial products division.

Mr Joseph Edens has been elected chairman of Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation. Mr Charles McCarty, former executive vice-president, succeeds Mr Edens as president.

Mr B. Vincent Kelly has been appointed chairman and managing

director of Orion Multinational Services. He succeeds Mr Philip Willmott.

Mr Friedrich Beckmann, member of the board of managing directors of the Hamburgische Landesbank, is to be director of Looedo Interstate Bank.

Mr Peter Holland has been appointed to the board of Atkan (UK).

Mr N. K. Gooden becomes managing director of Van Moppes. Mr J. S. Hesketh, director of licensing and joint ventures, Mr K. C. Balfour, staff director, manufacturing services, responsible to the director of production technology and planning.

AUTHORITY AND INTEGRITY
the keywords for
TIMES SPECIAL REPORTS

15pc up

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign exchange

sterling down by 5 points to 'sh' low'
 The gold price fell by \$2.30 in London, to \$177.75.
 The pound sterling fell by 5 points to a new low of 152.50 in the City.
 The immediate cause of the fall was speculation that certain oil-producing states were asking to be paid for oil in a rather than sterling.
 In addition, economic conditions in the U.S. are expected to lead to a depreciation of the dollar against the pound.
 The Bank of England's calculation of the trade-weighted depreciation of sterling since December 1972 to a record 21 per cent.
 The record was 20.8 per cent in December 1972.
 The dollar fell by 1.15 cents against the pound to \$2.32. The dollar was also mixed against other major currencies.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ...	12 1/2
NCF ...	13
HSBC ...	12 1/2
Hoare & Co ...	12 1/2
Lloyds Bank ...	12 1/2
Midland Bank ...	12 1/2
At Westminster ...	12 1/2
Paribank Trust ...	12 1/2
Citicent Bank ...	12 1/2
Williams & Glyn's ...	12 1/2

Members of Acceptance House Committee

Demands deposits, 11 1/2% to 12 1/2% on overdrafts

1-day deposits in excess of 100,000 to 12 1/2%

3-month deposits 12 1/2%

6-month deposits 13 1/2%

12-month deposits 14 1/2%

18-month deposits 15 1/2%

24-month deposits 16 1/2%

30-month deposits 17 1/2%

36-month deposits 18 1/2%

42-month deposits 19 1/2%

48-month deposits 20 1/2%

54-month deposits 21 1/2%

60-month deposits 22 1/2%

66-month deposits 23 1/2%

72-month deposits 24 1/2%

78-month deposits 25 1/2%

84-month deposits 26 1/2%

90-month deposits 27 1/2%

96-month deposits 28 1/2%

102-month deposits 29 1/2%

108-month deposits 30 1/2%

114-month deposits 31 1/2%

120-month deposits 32 1/2%

126-month deposits 33 1/2%

132-month deposits 34 1/2%

138-month deposits 35 1/2%

144-month deposits 36 1/2%

150-month deposits 37 1/2%

156-month deposits 38 1/2%

162-month deposits 39 1/2%

168-month deposits 40 1/2%

174-month deposits 41 1/2%

180-month deposits 42 1/2%

186-month deposits 43 1/2%

192-month deposits 44 1/2%

198-month deposits 45 1/2%

204-month deposits 46 1/2%

210-month deposits 47 1/2%

216-month deposits 48 1/2%

222-month deposits 49 1/2%

228-month deposits 50 1/2%

234-month deposits 51 1/2%

240-month deposits 52 1/2%

246-month deposits 53 1/2%

252-month deposits 54 1/2%

258-month deposits 55 1/2%

264-month deposits 56 1/2%

270-month deposits 57 1/2%

276-month deposits 58 1/2%

282-month deposits 59 1/2%

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294-month deposits 61 1/2%

300-month deposits 62 1/2%

306-month deposits 63 1/2%

312-month deposits 64 1/2%

318-month deposits 65 1/2%

324-month deposits 66 1/2%

330-month deposits 67 1/2%

336-month deposits 68 1/2%

342-month deposits 69 1/2%

348-month deposits 70 1/2%

354-month deposits 71 1/2%

360-month deposits 72 1/2%

366-month deposits 73 1/2%

372-month deposits 74 1/2%

378-month deposits 75 1/2%

384-month deposits 76 1/2%

390-month deposits 77 1/2%

396-month deposits 78 1/2%

402-month deposits 79 1/2%

408-month deposits 80 1/2%

414-month deposits 81 1/2%

420-month deposits 82 1/2%

426-month deposits 83 1/2%

432-month deposits 84 1/2%

438-month deposits 85 1/2%

444-month deposits 86 1/2%

450-month deposits 87 1/2%

456-month deposits 88 1/2%

462-month deposits 89 1/2%

468-month deposits 90 1/2%

474-month deposits 91 1/2%

480-month deposits 92 1/2%

486-month deposits 93 1/2%

492-month deposits 94 1/2%

498-month deposits 95 1/2%

504-month deposits 96 1/2%

510-month deposits 97 1/2%

516-month deposits 98 1/2%

522-month deposits 99 1/2%

528-month deposits 100 1/2%

534-month deposits 101 1/2%

540-month deposits 102 1/2%

546-month deposits 103 1/2%

552-month deposits 104 1/2%

558-month deposits 105 1/2%

564-month deposits 106 1/2%

570-month deposits 107 1/2%

576-month deposits 108 1/2%

582-month deposits 109 1/2%

588-month deposits 110 1/2%

594-month deposits 111 1/2%

600-month deposits 112 1/2%

606-month deposits 113 1/2%

612-month deposits 114 1/2%

618-month deposits 115 1/2%

624-month deposits 116 1/2%

630-month deposits 117 1/2%

636-month deposits 118 1/2%

642-month deposits 119 1/2%

648-month deposits 120 1/2%

654-month deposits 121 1/2%

660-month deposits 122 1/2%

666-month deposits 123 1/2%

672-month deposits 124 1/2%

678-month deposits 125 1/2%

684-month deposits 126 1/2%

690-month deposits 127 1/2%

696-month deposits 128 1/2%

702-month deposits 129 1/2%

708-month deposits 130 1/2%

714-month deposits 131 1/2%

720-month deposits 132 1/2%

726-month deposits 133 1/2%

732-month deposits 134 1/2%

738-month deposits 135 1/2%

744-month deposits 136 1/2%

750-month deposits 137 1/2%

756-month deposits 138 1/2%

762-month deposits 139 1/2%

768-month deposits 140 1/2%

774-month deposits 141 1/2%

780-month deposits 142 1/2%

786-month deposits 143 1/2%

792-month deposits 144 1/2%

798-month deposits 145 1/2%

804-month deposits 146 1/2%

810-month deposits 147 1/2%

816-month deposits 148 1/2%

822-month deposits 149 1/2%

828-month deposits 150 1/2%

834-month deposits 151 1/2%

840-month deposits 152 1/2%

846-month deposits 153 1/2%

852-month deposits 154 1/2%

858-month deposits 155 1/2%

864-month deposits 156 1/2%

870-month deposits 157 1/2%

876-month deposits 158 1/2%

882-month deposits 159 1/2%

888-month deposits 160 1/2%

894-month deposits 161 1/2%

900-month deposits 162 1/2%

906-month deposits 163 1/2%

912-month deposits 164 1/2%

918-month deposits 165 1/2%

924-month deposits 166 1/2%

930-month deposits 167 1/2%

936-month deposits 168 1/2%

942-month deposits 169 1/2%

948-month deposits 170 1/2%

954-month deposits 171 1/2%

960-month deposits 172 1/2%

966-month deposits 173 1/2%

972-month deposits 174 1/2%

978-month deposits 175 1/2%

984-month deposits 176 1/2%

990-month deposits 177 1/2%

996-month deposits 178 1/2%

1002-month deposits 179 1/2%

1008-month deposits 180 1/2%

1014-month deposits 181 1/2%

1020-month deposits 182 1/2%

1026-month deposits 183 1/2%

1032-month deposits 184 1/2%

1038-month deposits 185 1/2%

1044-month deposits 186 1/2%

1050-month deposits 187 1/2%

1056-month deposits 188 1/2%

1062-month deposits 189 1/2%

1068-month deposits 190 1/2%

1074-month deposits 191 1/2%

1080-month deposits 192 1/2%

1086-month deposits 193 1/2%

1092-month deposits 194 1/2%

1098-month deposits 195 1/2%

1104-month deposits 196 1/2%

1110-month deposits 197 1/2%

1116-month deposits 198 1/2%

1122-month deposits 199 1/2%

1128-month deposits 200 1/2%

1134-month deposits 201 1/2%

1140-month deposits 202 1/2%

1146-month deposits 203 1/2%

1152-month deposits 204 1/2%

1158-month deposits 205 1/2%

1164-month deposits 206 1/2%

1170-month deposits 207 1/2%

1176-month deposits 208 1/2%

1182-month deposits 209 1/2%

1188-month deposits 210 1/2%

1194-month deposits 211 1/2%

1200-month deposits 212 1/2%

1206-month deposits 213 1/2%

1212-month deposits 214 1/2%

1218-month deposits 215 1/2%

1224-month deposits 216 1/2%

1230-month deposits 217 1/2%

1236-month deposits 218 1/2%

1242-month deposits 219 1/2%

1248-month deposits 220 1/2%

1254-month deposits 221 1/2%

1260-month deposits 222 1/2%

1266-month deposits 223 1/2%

1272-month deposits 224 1/2%

1278-month deposits 225 1/2%

1284-month deposits 226 1/2%

1290-month deposits 227 1/2%

1296-month deposits 228 1/2%

1302-month deposits 229 1/2%

1308-month deposits 230 1/2%

1314-month deposits 231 1/2%

1320-month deposits 232 1/2%

1326-month deposits 233 1/2%

1332-month deposits 234 1/2%

1338-month deposits 235 1/2%

1344-month deposits 236 1/2%

1350-month deposits 237 1/2%

1356-month deposits 238 1/2%

1362-month deposits 239 1/2%

1368-month deposits 240 1/2%

1374-month deposits 241 1/2%

1380-month deposits 242 1/2%

1386-month deposits 243 1/2%

1392-month deposits 244 1/2%

1398-month deposits 245 1/2%

1404-month deposits 246 1/2%

1410-month deposits 247 1/2%

1416-month deposits 248 1/2%

1422-month deposits 249 1/2%

1428-month deposits 250 1/2%

1434-month deposits 251 1/2%

1440-month deposits 252 1/2%

1446-month deposits 253 1/2%

1452-month deposits 254 1/2%

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